

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 3RD, 1898.

NUMBER 18

WILSON, SONS & CO.  
(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shore, Savill & Alibon Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
The Howrah Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large work-shops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Com.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.

Cos.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal, always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Baftast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, São Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Successors to H. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SAO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & CO.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

27, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address.—AGUA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOG & CO., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the  
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,  
Price: \$1000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also o. Meats.

CONTA FERRERA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),  
RODENBERG & CO.

GESS. KLEINBERG, Demold (Lithographs),  
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.  
Provision Merchant.  
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1  
LATE PALACE SQUARE  
RIO DE JANEIRO

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & CO.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 18

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,  
and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars  
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger  
Cars for broad and narrow gauge  
Railways.

Special attention given to the Sec-  
tional Construction of Carriages for  
shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E  
TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1º de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR  
BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

JOHN L. BISSET

128, Rua da Quitanda.

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,  
and General Commission Merchant

Receives Consignments

P. O. Box. No. 68

The Westinghouse Automatic "rake" is now in use  
on 20,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars,  
besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to  
fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes  
for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their  
sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN  
Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business founded 1796.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Printed 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PUBLISHERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND OTHERS,  
DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, HILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL ENAMELS AND OTHERS, CHROMATOPIC,  
SPECIAL paper, manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

UTHOGRAPHIC & OTHER PRINTING.

MAIL-ARTICLES OF UNUSUAL DESIGN.

New Card Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD,

TOURO ROBERTSON,

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Tress.

IND. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Tress.

V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities  
bottled, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PHILLIPS & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, countering the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *menstrue*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies.

Rs. 1500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**Insurance.****PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.

Insurance against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,861,560.00 (\$3,620,865), having received the premium amounting to \$60,169.00 £35.200.

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. . . . £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil :

Walter Block &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rue da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund.... £ 500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

**R OYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds.... £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rue da Candelaria.

**L ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,127,500  
Reserve fund..... 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.**B RITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... 1,328,751

Agent : P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março—2nd floor.**G UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £12,954,532  
Authorized Capital..... 5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 2,759,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

7, Rue da Quitanda.

**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.; returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Numerous steamer weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachamby and Lembury:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzelro. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Connected with all branches along the line from Lembury (Cachamby) of the Central Railway. Intercolonial trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte :

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 22.30 p.m. and 11.30 a.m. the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis :

Leave station of Petropolis at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railroads at Maná. Passenger train leaves São Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on all days. Intermediate passengers should take the suburban trains of the Central Railway, which leave São Paulo at 4.30 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.)

Returning from Petropolis, the trains leave at 7.30 a.m. except Sundays and holidays, and at 11.30 a.m. on all days.

On Sundays and holidays the last leaves Petrópolis at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petrópolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petrópolis.

Nova Friburgo :

Leave station of Friburgo das Morinhas at 5 a.m. daily, and at 5 p.m. on Sundays, to connect with the Central Railway at São Paulo. From Friburgo das Morinhas, returning train leaves Nova Friburgo at 22.30 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Manhã at 3.30 a.m. and returns at 11.30 a.m. (22.30 p.m.).

On Sundays and holidays the last leaves Nova Friburgo at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petrópolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petrópolis.

Corecoval :

Regular trains, week days, leave 5.15, Rue Coimbra Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5 p.m., returning the summitt at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m., and 1.45 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the last leaves 5.15, Rue Coimbra Velho, at 8.30 a.m. and 1.45 and 7 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travelers will oblige my Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of any new or important announcements have been made by the railway authorities.

**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION—Petrópolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itamaraty. Sir Edward Grey, C. M. S. Consul General.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 99, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março. EUGENE SHEPPARD, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itamaraty (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Clergy will be allowed to officiate at the Seminary, and every Sunday except on the 1st Sunday of the month at twelve o'clock. In the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Estete, Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 63, Rue da Aqüeduto.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUTHERANA—Rue Largo do Carmo, 10. Every 2d—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 a.m. Gospel preaching at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 a.m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Sundays; at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WILDEHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barreata. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 1 p.m. Thursdays.

RESIDENTE—Rue Pedro II, 32. J. V. BARBOZA DE SOUZA, Pastor.

RESIDENTE—Rue Pedro II, 32. J. V. BARBOZA DE SOUZA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH—No. 2, Rue de Saint Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Capela 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIAUHUELO—No. 234, Rue D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services in Portuguese at 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 6 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

**Professional Directory**

Dr. William Freyckk Eisenhofer, German Physician. Office 12, Rue General Cambra, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rue da Ouvidoria, No. 95.

Dr. Hareburg, Physician and acupuncturist. Residence 189, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, military surgeries. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bowels, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rue da Guifândia, No. 42.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM—15, Rue Consulada. Daily open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION—Rest and Reading Room, 15, Rue Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; Mr. Lewis, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of used clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 31, Rue da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 12 to 10 p.m. twice hours; from noon to 1 o'clock p.m., Nicolas A. Rodrigues President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

**Miscellaneous**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20, Rue d'Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rue Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scripture in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

AMERICAN BIBLICAL SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20, Rue d'Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rue Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scripture in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

AMERICAN BIBLICAL SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20, Rue d'Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rue Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scripture in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

AMERICAN BIBLICAL SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20, Rue d'Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rue Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scripture in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—We learn from Santiago that the ministerial crisis in Chile has come to an end with the formation of a ministry, made up as follows: interior, and president of the council, Carlos Walker Martinez; foreign affairs, Juan José Latrón; finance, Darío Zenteno; justice, Augusto Orrego Luco; war, Patricio Lira; Alende; commerce, Emilio Bellido Colleco. This cabinet is said to be not by any means a popular one, and it is predicted that it will have but a short career. It is composed of rather heterogeneous elements and will represent but little capacity on the part of President Balmaceda to hold it together. Carlos Walker Martinez, the presiding minister, is the head of the conservative party and has already had a conspicuous political career. Energetic and even turbulent at one time, so much so as to have won the designation of "the Chilean Paul de Cassagnac," he now somewhat modified. He enjoys the reputation of being a great orator, poet, and is a cousin of the Chilean minister to the Argentine republic.

He is 56 years of age.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The next meeting of the Latin-American scientific congress is to be held in Montevideo in 1901, and 35 scientists of the Oriental republics have been appointed a committee of organization, with power to increase their number to one hundred.—Times, Buenos Aires, April 22.

—In view of the war news, the price of wheat has been stiffening throughout the week. Arrivals have been limited, as holders in the colonies will not send in as they await further rise in price. Special wheat is quoted at \$12, and superior at 10 to 11. So, but these prices will not hold good in a week's time, as the rice becomes more marked. Some Uruguayan wheat has fetched \$1 gold for export, at Villa Constitución, \$10, 50 has been paid for the Rio Minas, and in Rosario at \$10, 30 and 10, 50.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Accounts received from all parts of the camp during the past week are of the most satisfactory nature. The camps continue in excellent condition, natural pasture and water abundant as seldom happens. The maize is well advanced, and promises a harvest of the first order, where the ravages of the locusts have not been felt, as in several parts of the north-east of this province. The financial position of agriculturists has improved with relation to late years, and doubtless would have been much better had the fatal frost of November last not inflicted so much damage on the wheat fields. The condition of the grazing fields of Cordoba is excellent. Alfalfa sowing continues on a rising scale, and in a very short time from the present we shall have to call this province the fattening ground of almost all live-stock destined for shipment abroad. In Tacumén sugar cane is said to be selling at 7 to 8 cents the arroba, a price which, although low, is somewhat higher than what has recently been paid. The rise corresponds to the crisis in sugar, which has compelled many growers to abandon cultivation. Reaping should commence in the beginning of May. From Mendoza accounts are received of the great abundance of the vintage and that prices are well maintained, owing to the ever increasing demand for native wine.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The socialist gathering on Sunday was rudely interrupted by the police. The object of the meeting was to obtain electoral reform, scarcely much needed, and to annul the recent elections. The gathering took place in Plaza Loria, from which the column marched with banners and music and escorted by the police along Avenida de Mayo to Plaza San Martin, in perfect order. It halted at the statue erected to Pinchudo, where a platform had been erected. Dr. Juan Justo ascended the rostrum and protested vigorously against the farce of elections as carried on in this enlightened, free and glorious republic which we are continually assured we are living in. He concluded by saying that the socialist party desired electoral purity as the only guarantee of true liberty. He was followed by Professor Meyer Gonzalez, who also condemned electoral fraud, and so far the police authorities did not interfere. When a speaker, however, began to charge the police with participation in electoral misdemeanors, the commissary strove to interfere, and warned the orator that if he continued in the same strain, the meeting would be broken up. As the warning was unheeded, the mounted police at once urged their steeds among the people and dispersed the assembly amidst many lively protests. We cannot but regard this action of the police as flagrant as antiseptic and quite inefficient for, but quite characteristic of local officials when dressed with a little brief authority. The assembly was quiet and orderly and had met for a perfectly legitimate purpose—that of protesting against a crying evil. It was rudely interrupted by a police official, because, forsooth, the sacred body to which he belongs was accused, very likely with perfect justice, of consiving at those abominable travesties called elections. We must now be more impressed than ever with the priceless freedom we enjoy under the gracious permission of the police-constable! That commissary should have a statue erected in his honor in Plaza San Martin, or at least receive a leather medal in recognition of his valuable services.—Herald, Buenos Aires, April 19.

—A few years ago a case of yellow fever in this port would have sent the city off its head and created a panic. Now several cases do not disturb the equanimity of the general public, which has confidence that the health officers can dominate any danger.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—Typhoid fever and diphtheria have broken out in Azul and are spreading very much.

If the government does not take the matter in hand it will spread to the national guard camp at Tandil and play havoc with the boys there.

As it is, there are a number of conscripts on the sick list, with very little accommodation.—Times, Buenos Aires, April 22.

—The London and River Plate, the Bank of the Uruguay Republic, and the Italian Uruguayan Bank have been nearly swindled in Montevideo by a gang of clever sharpers, but luckily they were only robbed of small sums. The London Bank lost about a hundred pounds and the Italian about eighty. It is said that the swindlers have had their preparations made for this business for some time past.—Times, Buenos Aires, April 20.

—Buenos Aires police have not been long in catching one of the men who swindled the London and River Plate Bank and the Bank of the Republic in Montevideo, the other day, by means of altered cheques. Commissary Soto and S. Russo, of the Montevidean police, arrived here yesterday morning, accompanied by Sr. Eduardo G. Cibils, the cashier of the Bank of the Republic, who came over to aid in the identification of the swindlers. One of them was known to be in this city. Acting on certain information, the police watched a house in calle José M. Moreno, in Caballito, where at midday a man turned up answering to the description given of one of those wanted. On being arrested he confessed that he was one of the swindlers. He gave as his name Gabriel Coefre, and said that he used to run the café at the Eden Theatre in Montevideo. When arrested he had on his person \$1,600 chf, \$200 in sovereigns and 5 bank notes of 1,000 francs each. At the requisition of Sr. Otamendi, the chief of the detective department, Coefre signed a document promising to accompany the Montevidean police officers to that city. The method employed to perpetrate the swindle was similar to that adopted when the German Bank in this city was swindled, some months ago, out of \$5,000 gold, in which case it will be remembered, the original figures and words on the cheque had been cleverly taken out by means of chemicals and replaced by others, representing a much higher amount. These alterations, when well done, easily escape detection, and if the drawer of the cheque happens to have sufficient funds to his credit to cover the amount of the altered cheque it is almost sure to be paid, seeing that the signature and the number of the cheque are in order.—Herald, Buenos Aires, April 21.

—As announced in our telegrams last week, General Joaquín Crespo, President of Venezuela, has been killed in an encounter with revolutionary troops under Hernández. True to the traditions of all South American republics, Venezuela has had a liberal share of revolutions, the spirit of which seems to run in the blood of the Spanish-American races. In 1884, Crespo was appointed president of Venezuela on the withdrawal of General Guzman to Paris, the retreat of so many deposed monarchs and deposed heads of states. In 1893, when President Patiño proclaimed the continuation of his term of office, Crespo marched on Caracas and after a decisive engagement took possession of the capital. Since then he has occupied the position of president, which has not been an easy task, for he was continually occupied in repelling revolutionary attempts. Lately General Ignacio Zarzosa triumphed at an electoral contest over Dr. Paul and General Hernández, who believed the success of their opponent was due to Crespo's influence, and in true South American fashion rose in arms, with the result that in an engagement that took place the other day between the rival forces Crespo was killed.

The world in general has probably forgotten the existence of the once famous Arabi Pasha,

whose unsuccessful attempt to dethrone the Khedive in 1882 afforded Great Britain the opportunity of occupying Egypt from that day to this. That Arabi is still alive, we are forcibly reminded by an advertisement in the *Ceylon Observer*, which we give in full:

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to the general, that my eldest son, named Mohamed, who is now of 36 (thirty-six) years of age, having proved impotent to me; I have henceforth ceased to regard him as my son, and have no intercourse or dealing whatever with him, and I, therefore, inform the public that I am in no way responsible for any of his acts or dealings.

A. ARABI PASHA,

the Egyptian.

No. 8, Hallolhuwa Romi,

Kandy, March 3rd, 1898.

I say Dumbley, you're a better Portuguese scholar than I am; is it right to say: 'A chave é aqui' or 'A chave está aqui'?

Why, 'A chave está aqui,' of course, you cuckoo.

But still it is quite correct to say 'A chave é a key' too."

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, PORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE LA PLATA, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Maillet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Grindel Brown & Co., GENOA.

**B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

*Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, a Hamburg.*

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.** (Cassa 108.)**Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos** (Cassa 520) (Cassa 105)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt M  
and correspondents.

England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool,  
Bilbao Banking Company Limited,  
London.

France..... Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London,  
Wm. Braunt's Sons & Co., London.  
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
Heintz & Co., Paris.  
Cantonal Bank of the Espace de la  
Tarentaise, Paris.  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
De Seznec & Co., Paris.

Portugal.... Banco, Lisbon & Açores and corres-  
pondents.

and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
ing business.

Krah-Thei,  
Directors.

**T HE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591 of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . € 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund. . . . . " 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—  
London and County Banking Co., LTD.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.  
Banco do Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on  
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK  
Trust National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

**T HE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**  
London E. C.

Capital. . . . . £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up. . . . . 500,000  
Reserve fund. . . . . 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

**51 A, Rua 1º de Março**

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rovelli &amp; Co., ITALY.

and correspondents in Italy.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
transacts every description of Banking business.**B ANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL.**  
AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,452 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

**9, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS.**

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at São Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte,  
Comptoir Commercial et Génie de Paris,  
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
veloppement du commerce et la  
Manufacture en France, and branch  
in France. Lazard Frères & Cie.

LONDON Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London and Stock Bank, Limited,  
Bar's Bank, Limited.  
Lazard Brothers & Co.  
Henry Schreider & Co.  
Kleinwort & Sons Co.  
(A. Kneller & Sons).

GERMANY Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and corres-  
pondents.  
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and corres-  
pondents.  
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg  
Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co, Hamburg  
Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg  
(L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg)

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States  
of America, all European cities, and is prepared to  
transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following con-  
ditions:

Without notice. ....	2 %
With notice:	
3 months .....	4 %
6 .....	5 %
12 .....	6 %

Directors *Ad interim:*

John Fel,  
Albert Cabaret.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
where a post-office exists; the manufacturer  
will forward by registered mail and  
to any given address, if accompanied by  
money: 1 box for £2.00, ½ dozen boxes for  
12£.00 and One dozen boxes for 20£.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
RANDA, NO. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
Rio de Janeiro.

**WOMEN IN MINTS.**

The work done by women in the various United States mints is surrounded by something of mystery, since under no circumstances are visitors permitted to enter the sacred precincts of the apartments in which they earn their daily bread.

Whether this rule is made for the purpose of shielding the ladies, who look far from fascinating in their workaday wrappings, from the critical gaze of the curious crowds who daily roam through the different mint buildings, or whether the government fears that visitors will distract the attention of its feminine employes and thus cause them to make mistakes to its disadvantage, is an open question.

Certain it is, however, that no temple of Diana was ever more strictly protected from invasion than are the adjusting rooms of the coiners' department, wherever located. The San Francisco mint is no longer a «branch,» but together with the other four government establishments for making money—located at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charlottesville and Carson City—is entitled to the dignity of being called a mint, without any belittling adjective prefixed.

The work of women in the mints is, with the exception of one lady assistant book keeper and a janitress, entirely done in the adjusting department. There are forty-nine of us at present employed in the big building on Fifth street. We occupy two rooms, separated by the chief adjuster's office, and are called according to our work, first and second weighers and light and heavy weighers. One of us, too, is known as a «scratcher,» but her business is, oddly enough, not to make scratches, but to smooth them out.

We are all required to be in the building and ready for work before nine o'clock each morning, and must start in promptly on the stroke of the bell. Over our street dresses we wear aprons and sleeves of Holland linen, supplied and laundered at government expense, and when working on silver, which is very hard on the hands, we wear thick chamois leather gloves, which are also provided without expense to ourselves.

Our work benches are white marble-topped tables, which reach almost the length of the room. When silver coinage is going on boxes containing 1,000 blanks are placed in front of each woman, and the contents are arranged by her in piles of twenty to twenty-five. These blanks, which are sent up from the cutters, look for all the world like the disks of tin which children beg from tin shops to «play money with,» except that they are thicker.

Taking each pile in the left hand and revolving it with the right we look the edges over carefully for «breaks,» pieces which are not perfect being at once discarded. The surface of each piece is also scrutinized closely for flaws and imperfections of any kind, and then each is weighed in our scales to separate the «lights» from the «heavies.»

Two pans are fitted singly in our balances, one at left to receive the lighter and one just at the back for the heavier blanks. These pans when full are emptied into larger ones, which are carried to the «second» weighers, whose scales are adjusted accurately to the prescribed limit of weight. Blanks that are found to be too light or too heavy, exceeding the government allowance for deviation from an exact standard, and also those which are broken or faulty in any way, are remelted and cut over again.

The handling of gold is somewhat different, though the first processes—the piling and examination of surfaces and edges—are the same.

All doubtful pieces are thrown on the table to test their perfection of sound. We then wrap the thumb and first three fingers of the left hand with strips of old gloves, held in place by a wire thread supplied for that purpose.

Each gold piece is weighed, going, if light, into the light pan. If it is found

to be heavy, it is taken between the thumb and first finger of the protected hand and the edge is revolved against an ordinary eight-inch file, care being exercised not to over-file and make a «light» of it, which sometimes happens, however, as very slight pressure of the rough steel will take it below the standard mark.

The second weighers go over the pieces again, those being below the standard to an appreciable degree being condemned. The amount of work necessary depends on the accuracy of the cutters, who occasionally, but not often, send up blanks so heavy that a good deal of filing has to be done upon them, and the business of the room is retarded.

The «scratcher» is a lady who, after a certain amount of the day's work is done, collects the broken or marred pieces, among which are blanks which come up from the cutters scratched on the surfaces. If the scratch is deep, the piece is condemned, but if it is a slight surface scratch it is carefully smoothed out with an instrument designed for that purpose.

From the adjusting rooms the blanks go to the milling-room, where the raised edge is made; then to the cleansing room, where they are made bright and shining. After this they are pressed, the imprint on both sides and the corrugated edge—erroneously called the «milling» by many—being made at the same time and by one movement. Women, however, have nothing to do with them inside the mint, after they leave the adjusting department.

When the day's work is over our files and finger coverings are freed from all dust that has adhered to them, over the table drawers which have been opened to receive all the fittings made. When employed in the work we wear leather aprons put around our necks bib fashion, with the lower end fastened to the drawer before us, and these, too, are cleaned off very particularly.

The drawer is emptied upon the marble table top, care being taken that not a grain is left in the corners of the zinc-covered inside. The dust is then swept off the table into a pan and carried to the chief adjuster's office to be weighed with the other work. A certain amount is allowed for waste dust, which is usually made up in the regular general cleaning and burning of the carpets.

Once in a while when we are about ready to start for home, the chief adjuster calls out that there is a «piece missing.» This is provoking, for every one has to go back to their places while a general search is made for the truant coin. It is usually found in some corner into which it has apparently rolled and lain hidden for the express purpose of hindering us when we are anxious to get home. One piece, however, proved a mystery to us all for over three months, as no amount of search could bring it to light, but at the expiration of that time it was found by the janitors away back in a little pile of ashes in a corner under the grate.—*San Francisco Call.*

MISS MARK TWAIN is what the *Paris Figaro* calls the daughter of Samuel L. Clemens, who is studying music in Vienna. It says:—The very beautiful voice of this young woman of eighteen will some day make her as fascinating on the stage as her father is in letters. This statement is particularly interesting in view of the fact that Miss Clemens is not cultivating her voice but is studying the piano.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

The *European Mail* of March 30th says:—The Spanish government is arranging to secure telegraphic communication with Cuba over neutral cables in the event of trouble with the United States. Such connection would be feasible via Kingston (Jamaica), thence by the new British cable to Bermuda, and thence to Halifax to connect with the main Atlantic lines. A French company, which possesses a cable not yet laid, is, however, offering to connect Spain directly with Cuba within a period of a few weeks.

(May 3rd, 1898.)

After careful study and test, we are satisfied that in the

# TROPICAL

## DUNLOP TYRES



Trademark

Specially adapted for use in Brazil, we are supplying a tyre thoroughly efficient to meet the special circumstances of intense heat and rough roads. Our Dunlop Tyre for Brazil will not fail you.

Who ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres.

### THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.,

ENGLAND.

An interesting art booklet—"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898," gratis and post free.

### Hotels.

#### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating plant.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

##### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and the service and attendants will be equal to the requirements of the best hotel ever seen in Rio, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

#### ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvester tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 5 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fog and mist. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreign tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIARRA

(Cafeteria)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the heart of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest bench of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished; and shower bath, hot and cold water, arrangements in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

#### Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueduto No. 108,

Telephone 808

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars from the lower (Gloriosa) the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation, and for the enjoyment the most beautiful and scenic views of the mountainous town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for towns and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to

FERNANDO MENTGES,  
ASSEMBLEIA 82,

Telephone 26.

#### GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS.

The best of its kind in Brazil.

First class service.

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & CO.

Proprietors.

### LODGING.

Furnished or unfurnished for single gentlemen, Cold bath and hot sea bathing. Trains passing daily. Terms moderate.

Rua Senador Vergueiro No. 41, corner of Travessa do Cris Lina.

A man just arrived from Mexico, knowing the Spanish, French and Portuguese languages, wants a position as clerk, or correspondent in this city or the interior.

caixa do Correio No. 702.

### Missing Friends.

DOUGLAS, JOHN—of Dunkirk, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the steamer *Cordillera* March 1st 1891. He was shortly after arrived employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

### THE "NICHTEROY."

To the Editor:

Sir.—If this celebrated ship could have sailed away immediately after her purchase for the United States government, we should have been very glad to have forgotten her. But like many another bad bargain, she will not let us forget.

It was seemingly enough to have her foisted upon that country as a cruiser at a fantastic price, but in the course of time we have her again transferred back to her old flag, at the same fantastic price, and through the agency of the very same commercial house! And then, in mockery of all the painting and polishing lavished upon her and of all the fine things said of her, she breaks down the very first time her machinery is started? How it happened that the ship was bought without a trial trip we do not know, for it is a test the navy department fully appreciates. Had such a trial been made, however, perhaps the ship would not have been bought and Mr. Flint's bill of \$ 250,000 against the Brazilian government would not have been paid.

As it is, the ship now belongs to the United States if we may ignore the assertion lately made that she belongs to Messrs. Flint & Co., and we hope, for our own credit, that she may soon be removed. Should she escape the Spaniard, perhaps Messrs. Flint & Co. may, by and by, have a chance to sell her to China, or to Italy.

It must be confessed, however, that the future is not at all bright for her, for her machinery is not taking kindly to this unaccustomed activity, and the employment of so many Spaniards to coal her is not conducive to longevity.

It is perhaps not politic to discuss such matters away from our own country, but something surely ought to be said of this peculiar transaction, and it deserves a thorough investigation. We do not for a moment suppose that the fault is here, but in all probability it is due to the influence at Washington of Mr. Flint and his influential associate in the first transaction.

Perhaps these lines may lead to some inquiry at home.

Yours, etc.  
AMERICAN.

### CURIOS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following are some of the curiosities of weights and measures, as still used in various parts of the United Kingdom:

A stone weight is 14 lbs. of a living man, 8 of a slaughtered bullock, 16 of cheese, 5 of glass, 32 of hemp, 162 of flax at Belfast, and 24 of flax at Downpatrick. It is 14 pounds by weight as sold by the growers, and 15 as sold by the woolstaplers to each other.

A hundredweight may contain 100, 112, or 120 lbs. A hundredweight of pork is 8 lbs. heavier at Belfast than at Cork. A man may live by selling coal at a less price per ton than he paid for it at the pit's mouth. A ton of coal at the pit's mouth varies from 22 to 23 cwt., or 112 lbs. each.

A gallon is not a gallon. It is a wine gallon, or one of three different sorts of ale gallon, or a corn gallon, or a gallon of oil; and the gallon of oil means 7½ lbs. for train oil and 8 lbs. for some other oils. If you buy a pipe of wine, how much do you get? 93 gallons if Marsala, 92 if Madeira, 117 if Bucelas, 103 if Port, and 102 if Tenerife.

From *The Financial News*, March 19.

### THE AM-IPA AFFAIR.

Notwithstanding the assurances of M. Hanotaux recently in the chamber of deputies, France's difficulty with Brazil in regard to the ownership of the disputed No. Man's Land between French Guiana and the Brazil is far from being in a satisfactory way of settlement. The two governments hope to see the matter adjusted by arbitration; but in the meantime the Brazilian governor of Para is acting according to views of his own, and has organized a force to resist external French administration. Señor Sáffé, former Secretary of the Para government, is making periodic administrative visits to Comau, Cachipor, Caravaene and Mapa, inspecting this armed and uniformed force of Brazilian soldiers, which is massed at these various points on the pretext of being local police.

France can only protest in the meantime, as the Rio government has no check on the Para authorities, owing to the peculiar nature of the constitution—until, of course, an international settlement of the dispute shall have been reached. The French colonials are irritated in learning that what they had begun to consider French interests are threatened between Oiapock and Araguary, and some of

them wish to effect a counter stroke against the presumptions govornor of Para. This would be made by equipping the French colonists and constituting a police force in opposition to that of the Brazilians, and, as an additional measure, strengthening the emigrant French population by the dispatch of some Senegales and Haoussas, well armed and ready to defend French rights. All this, of course, could hardly end otherwise than in a fight.

And there would be something worth fighting for. The disputed territory has lots of gold. Three years ago extensive placers were discovered in Caravaene, and from Cayenne there was a rush of French prospectors to the new field. The gravel panned out well. In two years the yield, under rude conditions of mining, made thousands of miners rich. The value of the gold exported by way of Cayenne merely, and on which the French authorities levied a duty of 8 per cent., and a municipal octroi duty of 10f. per kilo, amounted to £1,000,000. How much escaped duty and left the country for Brazil, Venezuela, and elsewhere, it is hard to say.

It was at this juncture the Para government stepped in. They saw a lack of administration in the gold region, each man holding his claim by force, and to obtain a footing and ensure Brazilian supremacy they offered better facilities than the miners believed they were getting by the way of Cayenne. Soon the gold was diverted to Para. The establishment of a Brazilian bank there followed, and the Brazilians, in fact, began to assert their title to the territory, including the yield of Caravaene, in the total gold output of Brazil. It would be pretty hard for the government of Para, then, to see the territory pass finally into French hands, and it would not be surprising, supposing the arbitration award were unfavorable to the Brazilians, if they should bid defiance to the authorities at Rio, and make an effort to keep hold of the coveted region by force.

From *The Financial News*, April 9th.

### THE FALL IN THE RIO EXCHANGE.

A correspondent writes:—The Brazilian legation has made an official communication to the London press, wherein the fall of the price of coffee is stated to be one of the reasons of the present financial crisis. It may well be asked, when will the Brazilian government and its representatives in Europe take plain facts in the face and abstain from misleading statements?

"The effect of the crisis is that the paper milreis issued by the Brazilian government, instead of being worth 27d., is actually worth less than 6d. This tremendous decline is not due to the fall in the value of coffee, and it seems as childish to make such an assertion as it was childish to imagine eighteen months ago the existence of a financial crisis after it was palpable, or, previous to that, blaming the English banks in Brazil for the persistent fall of exchange. Coffee has only declined sharply in value since February last year, whilst the value of the milreis has been falling continuously since the first year of the establishment of the Brazilian republic, and is due to nothing else than the maladministration of the country and the financial mismanagement since November 15, 1889, on which date the late Emperor was deposed.

"During the twenty years previous to 1889, the Brazilian exchange fluctuated between 17d. and 28d. per milreis. Since then we find that in 1891 the financial state of the republic had already produced a record quotation of 10d., whilst now the value of the paper milreis has sunk as low as 6d. I have before me a list of the coffee quotations since 1885, lately published in Havre. The present price of coffee of 35f. is certainly the lowest on record. It compares with 65f. in January last year, and with 87f., 88f., 10f., 10f., etc., in the years before. But in 1885 we find coffee quotations ruling between 15f. and 53f., and the milreis between 17½d. and 19½d. At the end of 1885 coffee was selling at 42f. and 43f., but the milreis was worth all through that year between 20d. and 22d.

"If words were needed, and if the Brazilian government, instead of talking about important retrenchments and economies, would execute reforms, the exchange would not be at 6d., which rate means that about 450 paper milreis must now be given to effect payment of too milreis in gold. And let me finally state that the fall in the price of coffee which has taken place within the last 12 months was the natural result of the enormous size of the crop, respecting which misstatements had been circulated, whilst the fact that a considerable extension of coffee cultivation had taken place had somehow been kept secret. Last season's Brazilian coffee crop had already been as much as 1,300,000 bags larger than the largest previous crop. This season's gigantic coffee crop will exceed last year's record growth by another 1,000,000 bags or more."

"It turned out that most of the estimates put forth were entirely wrong, that a considerable increase of cultivation had evidently taken place, the secret of which had been very well kept, and, as a result, nobody believes in the somewhat smaller estimates for next season's crop, the fear of a continuance of excessive supplies keeping the market depressed and the value of coffee low. Putting the saddle on the wrong horse is not a good way out of a difficulty; and it is somewhat stale that a man who cannot make both ends meet and lands in the court of bankruptcy should talk about insufficient income and the charges of his tradesmen who supplied him on credit whilst he squandered his income in unnecessary expenditure."

### THE GRAPHOPHONE.

*The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.*

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Director,

Miss LAVONA GLENN,  
No. 2 Barão d'Ipanema,  
Botafogo.

### 48 RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO

BOTAFOGO

It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at receptions, etc.

THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

### REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 2s. per annum.

### THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

### Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world Acoastant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rue Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box. 774

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

## United States.

APRIL 25.—The President has authorised the creation of a war court to try prisoners of war, the president to be an American admiral assisted by three members of the supreme court, a member of the diplomatic corps and a competent commercial member. This tribunal is to have full powers, and its decisions will be communicated to all the foreign diplomatic representatives.

As it is likely the Spanish torpedo squadron may attack the *Oregon* and *Marietta*, that are to escort the *Nieberg*, the American papers think it probable that government will double the escort by sending two other cruisers to Rio.

It has been agreed between the U. S. government and the Cuban *junta* that Maximo Gomez is to attack Havana on the land side simultaneously with the American fleet from the sea.

The war-correspondents on board the *Smith* report that seeing a battle-ship entering Havana harbor, the *Oquendo* and other vessels weighed anchor and made ready for action supported by the batteries. The new-comer hoisting the Italian flag and proving to be the *Bausan*, the attitude was altered; salutes were exchanged, and she was allowed to enter.

The last cable uniting Cuba with Jamaica was cut by the *Mangrove*, and fished up by the *Faro*. News is now being transmitted from the latter ship. (This is not confirmed; the cable office here is not advised of any such act—Ed.)

The *Cincinnati* has captured the steamer *Panamá* and the steamer *Alvedete* laden with arms and provisions, and \$300,000 gold for the Bank of Havana.

The cruiser *Minneapolis* left Key-West in chase of two Spanish steamers that are bound for Porto Rico, in the hope of capturing them.

The U. S. minister to Mexico has delivered a note to the Mexican President, threatening to blockade the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico, Acapulco and Mazatlan if the demonstrations against the United States are not prohibited.

The U. S. man-of-war *Iowa* has captured the Spanish steamer *Saturnino* with a valuable cargo aboard.

APRIL 26.—The official declaration of war voted by congress has a clause stating that war began on the 21st inst. when Sr. Gullon, the Spanish foreign minister, refused to receive the ultimatum presented by General Woodford.

The U. S. cruiser *Vesuvius* has managed to destroy some submarine mines with the object of facilitating the entrance of the American squadron into Havana harbor.

Maximo Gomez has written to Admiral Sampson saying that he will be at the gates of Havana this morning to act in combination with the American fleet.

The *Cincinnati* is chasing the Spanish steamer *Montserrat* which endeavored to land troops in Havana.

The *Evening Telegram* announces that Admiral Sampson has commenced the bombardment of Havana, and that the forts are replying vigorously.

The U. S. cruisers *Columbia* and *New Orleans* are preparing to escort the transport *Paris* which is being harassed by a Spanish war vessel in the English channel.

This morning General Lee's expedition set out for Cuba with the intention of joining forces with Calixto Garcia near Matanzas.

It is reported in Washington that the Spanish war ships are provided with submarine bombs, the invention of Count Patti Pazzo, capable of destroying ships of war when striking them. The nature of the explosive is not known. *Pazzo* means fool in Italian. We wonder if this telegram is meant to fool people.

Nine millions of dollars have been used for increased crews in the American war vessels.

APRIL 27.—The government has received official communications of neutrality from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland.

President McKinley has officially notified the neutral powers that the U. S. fleet has established a strict blockade along the Cuban coast from Bahia Honda to Remedios, a distance of 220 miles. The blockade being complete and in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, the fleet is authorized to employ all the arts of war deemed necessary for the interception of contraband of war, its actions being submitted in due course for the approval of the recently constituted war court.

It is reported from Havana that the German admiral on that station is opposed to the bombardment of Havana.

Matanzas was bombarded by the American ships *New York*, *Cincinnati* and *Puritan* today and is reported to have been destroyed. Reliable particulars are anxiously awaited. The ships are said to have fired 300 shots and the forts only 20.

Admiral Sampson has set at liberty a Spanish lieutenant taken prisoner on board the *Panama* to enable him to return to his sick wife, on condition that he will not again bear arms against the U. States.

A pitched battle is imminent between the Cuban insurgents investing Havana and the Spanish troops under General Pando.

The foreign consuls in Cuba have issued advice to their countrymen to leave Cuba.

Confusing telegrams have been received about the s. s. *Guido*. The Havana telegraph says that the American armor-clad *Terror* taking captured the Spanish steamer *Guido* taking troops to Havana, and laden with provisions and money for the Cuban garrison. A Galveston

telegraph says that the American steamer *Guido* fitted out for war was brought in to Key West with four shot holes through its hull sustained while passing through a Spanish squadron, the captain in his confusion ordering full steam ahead when fired at. (Both telegrams look very like whales, and we are left in doubt as to whether there are two *Guidos* or two numbers. What is meant is evidently the Spanish ship *Guido* of 2665 tons burthen—Ed.)

Fifty thousand men have enlisted in the national guard during the present week. The crew of the *Mangrove* have been awarded 20,000 pesetas each for the capture of the *Panama*. (A previous telegram stated that the *Panama* was captured by the *Cincinnati*, and was sent in under convoy of the *Mangrove*.)

A daughter of the late Jay Gould has offered the government 100,000 dollars.

APRIL 28.—The opinion in British military circles is that the first duty of the American fleet naturally was to cut the cables between Cuba and Europe.

The *Times* and *Standard* publish telegrams from Rome and Madrid stating that complications are likely to arise between Italy and Spain owing to the latter power ordering its ships in the Gulf of Lyons to inspect all vessels suspected of contraband and seize all illegitimate cargo. Italy insist that coal is an article of free commerce, and Spain regards coal as contraband of war. The Italian government has sent an official protest to Madrid.

APRIL 29.—The lights in the various lighthouses along the coast of the United States are now put out shortly after midnight, to prevent night attacks by the enemy's fleet.

The *New York Herald* correspondent with the fleet in Cuban waters telegraphs that after a sharp cannonading against Matanzas which was quickly replied to, the senior officer commanding the *New York* suspects from the silence of the Matanzas batteries that some trap was being laid for him, and having notice of the approach of Spanish torpedo boats, made signal to the *Cincinnati* and *Puritan* to follow him to sea. The *New York* with her 8,200 tons displacement could not enter into the shallow bay of Matanzas, and even the *Cincinnati* displacing 4,213 tons was in actual reality keel aground. Under such circumstances, the senior officer considered it unwise to expose his ships to attack by a torpedo flotilla of great speed and light draught—hence the incompleteness of the bombardment.

Telegrams from the *Smith* say that Admiral Sampson will again bombard Matanzas tomorrow with a view of occupying it. Maximo Gomez will attack it from the land side simultaneously with the bombardment. Once taken Matanzas will be proclaimed the capital of the Cuban republic. [We find it difficult to reconcile this last statement with the text of President McKinley's historic message.]

The *New York Herald*'s version of the *Guido* affair, is that the *Terror* seeing the *Guido* trying to run the blockade clashed her, and the *Guido* being faster would have escaped had not the *Terror* opened fire and destroyed her helm. Rendered helpless, the Spanish vessel surrendered, with many officers, 200 soldiers and 2,000 tons of provisions on board.

The *Terror* and the gunboat *Michias* bombarded Cardenes for two hours to day, the Spanish batteries replying weakly. The result is not yet known.

In Washington, experts are studying a plan of action to take Havana without bombarding it, so as to preserve it intact for the Cubans.

The American flying squadron have received orders to leave Key West to intercept the Spanish torpedo squadron coming from St. Vincent. An encounter is considered inevitable.

The town of Tampa, Fla., is full of troops awaiting transport; 15,000 are expected to leave to-morrow to be landed at Matanzas.

A U. S. cruiser and two torpedo boats have been sent to Clefuegos to prevent the *Montserrat* landing Spanish artillery there.

The *New York Tribune* says that provisions are running short in Havana, and that the people are suffering all the privations of a close siege with the additional scourge of yellow fever.

Several people have been arrested as spies and as connected with the explosion of the smokeless powder factory in San Francisco.

Last night there was at terrible explosion in New York, the dangerous cargo depot of one of the transatlantic companies being blown up. Details are wanting.

A Washington telegram states that Maximo Gomez and Calixto Garcia have refused to command American troops, preferring to leave them to the command of one of their own generals. [We distinctly refuse to believe such an offer was ever made to them, as it is against all established rule in that case made and provided.]

A court-martial in New Orleans has sentenced to death a man named John Walter for taking photographs of forts for the purpose of selling them to the enemy.

The U. S. government has telegraphed to its representatives in Argentina and Uruguay to protest against the *Temerario* being allowed to remain in the River Plate, as she is spying on American war ships.

A Yokohama despatch states that the Japanese papers have been pressing their government to lend two war ships to the U. States for service against Spain. [Japan has declared a strict neutrality.]

APRIL 29.—The U. S. government has decreed a strict censorship on telegrams.

The battle ship *New York* bombarded Cabanas in Havana harbor for fifteen minutes to-day. The Times states that the turn of affairs has caused

the rumor is current that the American plan of campaign has been betrayed to the Spaniards. Public opinion is very much irritated, and demands a searching enquiry as to who is the traitor.

The Cuban insurgents being desirous of saving North American troops from the ravages of yellow fever, signed to the U. S. government their desire to fight alone on land. President McKinley dissented on the ground that epidemics are counted amongst the risks of war. (We fancy President McKinley had less of this matter than we have.)

A Spanish ex-steward Carlos Iglesias was found near the powder magazine of the Purita with a piece of tow steeped in turpentine in his hand, and was instantly shot. The authorities deny the fact and state that Iglesias was made prisoner because he had become mad.

The strategic commission doubts the likelihood of Spanish war ships attempting to bombard the American coast. The same committee advises the capture of the Canary Islands, after sufficient troops are landed in Cuba.

APRIL 1.—From the *Smith* it is reported that torpedo boats commanded by the Spanish war ship *Liger* and destroyed her masts in Cardenes bay, but had to retire as darkness set in.

The *New York* and the war-transport *Potter* bombarded Cienfuegos for a short while to-day but received no reply.

The authorities conceal from the reporters the day fixed for the landing of troops in Cuba. [They are evidently of the same opinion as Lord Wellesley that war-correspondents are the plagues of modern armies.]

An attempt was made at Portland, Maine, to blow up the war-transport *Danilo* with dynamite. The criminal is supposed to be either a Spaniard or Mexican.

The news is confirmed that Marshal Blanco, has ordered the evacuation of the outlying forts on the land side of Havana and concentrated his forces on the coast. The villages outside the town have been destroyed, and all the cattle and provisions confiscated.

Eighteen train loads of troops arrived at Tampa, Florida, and the men were immediately embarked on board transports for Cuba. General Shaffer and Lee are in command. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. In addition to soldiers, two batteries of artillery, a great quantity of ammunition, stores and ambulances necessities have been shipped. Reporters who wished to accompany the forces were refused permission. This expedition will be landed at Matanzas or Cardenes.

The report is current in Washington that France and Germany protest against the capture of the Philippine islands by the United States, basing their opposition on the ground that the war should be limited to Cuba, which was the object of its declaration. (This telegram must have issued from a very young hand. The United States, to protect Cuba and civilization declared war against Spain as a whole. She could not declare war against only a part of Spain.)

## Great Britain.

APRIL 25.—The *Times* in an energetic article protests against the action of the Americans in cutting the cable connection with Cuba, as the cables belong to English companies. It excitedly declares that the British may make reprisals by cutting American cables.

Lord Salisbury is carefully studying the attitude he should assume with reference to the purchases of coal and ships made in Newcastle by the U. S. and Spain.

The *Morning Post* published a telegram from Mexico stating that many of the war party there in revenge for the annexation of Mexico by the United States, have organized hostile demonstrations against that country. They have publicly opened volunteer enrolling offices, and many Mexican officers have asked for extraordinary leave to enable them to fight for Spain.

An increase of the discount rate of the Bank of England to 5% is said to be imminent, owing to the withdrawal of American capital in gold.

APRIL 26.—The *Times* says that the best way for the Spaniards to defend Havana would be for the Spanish fleet to oblige the American fleet to fight on the high seas and attack it with all its torpedo boats.

Experts in the art of war strongly condemn the detention of the Spanish torpedo fleet at St. Vincent, when its presence is required in Cuba.

At the request of the Spanish consul in Hong Kong, the British authorities gave notice to the American admiral to leave the anchorage. The American consul protested. The squadron has left for the Philippines.

The price of wheat is rising in the London market in consequence of the Hispano-American war.

APRIL 29.—The *Times* in an editorial article to-day says it seems impossible for Spain to succor Havana, as all her transports are falling into the hands of the Americans.

A despatch from Madrid published in the *Times* states that the turn of affairs has caused

great surprise in Spain, that country not being prepared for such a war. Owing to the improvidence of the government, Havana is not sufficiently provisioned for the soldiers there, without considering the native population. Further, that many ships of the Spanish navy have not been provided with their full armament.

The London papers protest strongly against the Spanish ambassador, there being allowed to raise subscriptions against the Americans. The government will be questioned in the House of Commons on the subject.

APRIL 30.—Up to midnight, the great London papers have not received telegrams from their correspondents in Havana and New York.

There were twelve deaths from the bubonic pestilence in Calcutta to-day. The authorities issued strict sanitary orders, against which the natives rebelled. In a struggle over the enforcement of the orders, nine people were killed and 43 wounded.

A meeting of journalists was held in the Press club in London to-day, at which it was said that all telegrams of Spanish origin came from official sources on the government exercises, the strictest censorship over telegrams, American telegrams were also declared untrustworthy, as at Key West all telegrams are carefully read, until only those deemed favorable are forwarded.

A steamer about to start for New York with a cargo of coal from Newcastle was stopped at the request of the Spanish consul and obliged to unload.

The American warships hourly expected to bombard the port of Cavite in the Philippines. The bankers of Manila have sought refuge on board the ships of their nationalities taking their valuables with them.

The rumors is current that Germany will prohibit the bombardment of Manila, but will permit American troops to land. (What has Germany got to do with it any way? Ed.)

APRIL 1.—A Hong Kong telegram says that a heavy gale prevented the U. S. squadron from opening up communications with the Philippine insurgents. It adds that the American fleet have captured seven Spanish barks, and cut part of the cable communication with the islands.

There is a rumor that a terrible conflict has taken place off Manila between the American and Spanish squadrons, in which the Americans were victorious, and the commander of the *Reina Cristina* was killed.

A telegram from Washington received in Loudon and published with all reserve, says that Admiral Dewey's squadron has destroyed a number of Spanish war ships in the Philippines. More than 2,000 Spaniards are said to have been killed, the Americans losing 500 men killed or drowned, and two ships. From Madrid it is stated that the government have received no official information with reference to this encounter.

From Madrid it is said the Spanish war ships in the Philippines, anchored off Cavite in Manila Bay, are prepared for immediate action. The greatest enthusiasm reigns amongst the crews and garrison.

## France.

APRIL 25.—*La Presse* announces that Pierre Loti, the eminent French writer and member of the Academie Francaise, has gone to Spain to offer his services as a naval officer. His real name is Julien Viaud.

Henri Rochefort, the editor of *L'Intransigeant*, telegraphed to U. S. minister Morgan that in France only the moderate republicans and the government party sympathized with Spain, while the radical republicans were in favor of the United States.

APRIL 26.—M. Melina assured the council of ministers that the supply of wheat is in no way endangered owing to the war.

France has issued a declaration of strict and impartial neutrality similar to the one she made at the opening of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877.

## Spain.

APRIL 25.—A decree signed by the Queen-regent ordered all citizens of the United States out of Spain within five days. The Madrid papers say this decree does not mean a declaration of war on the part of Spain, but is a reply to the opening of the hostilities by the States.

The news that the Spanish fleet is approaching has caused the widest enthusiasm in Havana.

Marshal Blanco has revoked the exemption of doctors and lawyers from military service and forced all to take up arms.

The Spanish government decided at the last hour not to renounce its right to issue letters of mark to all who apply for them, as it was not a signatory to the Treaty of Paris which prohibits privateering. Several captains of French merchant ships have applied for these letters.

From Madrid it is reported that many officers of the Austrian reserve have offered their services to Spain.

Great sensation has been caused in Madrid by an article in *L'Italia*, the organ of the Italian foreign minister, declaring in favor of the United States, and recognizing that the Americans are fighting for justice and civilization.

American emissaries have landed in the Philippines and are stirring the ex-chiefs of the revolution to revolt, and furnishing them with arms, ammunition and money. The officers of the Spanish garrison announce their determination to expend even the last cartridge against the Americans.

The finance minister, Sr. Lopez Puigcerver, has asked authorisation from the chamber of deputies for the negotiation of all necessary loans during the war, for the levying of new

taxes, and to raise the circulation of Bank of Spain notes to two billions of pesetas.

APRIL 26.—The Spanish torpedo fleet is ready to start from St. Vincent. The boats have been painted a dark color. Great enthusiasm reigns amongst the crews.

Cuban refugees arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, say that famine threatens Havana, as its stores of provisions will be exhausted within eight days. No credence is given to their state of mind.

APRIL 28.—General Primo de Rivera, governor of the Philippine Islands has issued a proclamation to the people in which he says: "The North Americans have merited social execration, as they have exhausted our patience by their perfidies, machinations, lies and disregard of international treaties. Our struggle will be short but decisive. The God of victory will aid the right. Spain has the sympathy of all nations and will conquer, humiliating the North American adventure who are an inchoate people without history and without traditions; infamous, ingrateful, insolent, lying, cowardly, cynical." The proclamation wound up with a eulogy of Spanish valor, with threatening death to the party for surrender, and calling to arms all capable of service. (We have translated the above telegram from the columns of a native colleague. We strongly doubt its authenticity, but give it as a sample of how war news is distilled up.—ED.)

The Madrid press doubts the importance of the news about the bombardment of Matanzas, and say it is known there that the American war vessels quickly left the roadstead and have not since been seen.

The captain of the *Montserrat* has been decorated by the Spanish government and granted a pension of 80 pesos gold per month for life for his successful landing of Spanish troops, ammunition and provisions in Cuba.

The Spanish torpedo boats that were obliged to put back to St. Vincent with damaged machinery were the *Pluton*, *Arctie*, and *Raya*. (The *Arctie* is English built, and supposed to be a model of her class.)

APRIL 29.—From Madrid it is reported that the Austrian and French consuls in Matanzas have protested against the bombardment of that town without the agreed 24 hours previous notice.

(This may be true, but we cannot quite understand why it is this news comes from Madrid, as all cables between Cuba and outside places are reported to have been cut, and the cut ends on board United States vessels. Even had the telegram purported to come from New York or Key West, we fail to see how the protest was communicated to the telegraph ships so far away in so short a time, in case the cable is cut. ED.)

Two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers are watching the entrance of the Mediterranean in the hope of catching American mercantilemen.

The captain of the Spanish transatlantic liners have notified their readiness to take mails to Havana and deliver them in spite of the blockade.

Marshal Blanco reports that Matanzas was bombarded, but says that no damage was done while the garrison repelled a simultaneous land attack under Bittencourt.

General Correa, the minister of war, informed the chamber of deputies that the bombardment of Matanzas was entirely without damaging result to town or forts, and that one of the attacking ships was struck by a Spanish shot.

A Madrid telegram says that the press state the only death occasioned by the bombardment was that of a wife.

General Weyler, in the course of a long speech in the senate, insisted on the Spanish navy taking the offensive.

Three of the torpedo fleet have had to return to St. Vincent, having sustained damage on the high seas and being unable to proceed.

MAY 1.—The news is confirmed from Madrid, that an American squadron has gone to intercept the Spanish torpedo flotilla that recently left St. Vincent.

Official reports from Havana say that the American squadron fired 70 shots at the Spanish transport *Ligero* in Cárdenas roads without striking her.

#### Italy.

APRIL 25.—Replying to a question in the chamber of deputies, the foreign minister Visconti Venosta, declared that the United States would respect all the established practices of international maritime law regarding neutral vessels. He added that, although Spain had not yet declared a like intention, it was known that the powers were determined to make her respect the laws of navigation.

Further questioned, he said strict neutrality forbade Italy to sell the *Garibaldi* to Spain, but did not interfere with the sale of the *Varese* to the Argentine republic.

The Italian government appears decided not to consider coal as contraband of war, in which case American ships in the Mediterranean can coal in Italian ports.

The socialist paper *Avanti* bitterly attacks Count Antonelli, the Italian minister to Brazil, for desiring to promote the emigration of Italians to Brazil. The *Secolo* and other papers blame Count Antonelli for the optimistic view he takes of the position of Italian colonists in Brazil.

#### Portugal.

APRIL 25.—The U. S. minister has made a formal protest to the King of Portugal against the permission given to the Spanish squadron to remain at St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, such permission being a breach of neutrality which may cause reprisals.

APRIL 26.—The departure of the Spanish torpedo boats from St. Vincent is due to the

strong protest of the American minister to the government, the latter wishing to avoid the slightest suspicion of violating its neutrality. Twenty-four hours notice was given.

APRIL 29.—The official declaration of neutrality published by Portugal prohibits Portuguese vessels to accept letters of mark as privateers, and forbids the movements of telegraphed ships in Portuguese waters to be telegraphed abroad.

The opposition press persists in stating, in spite of official denial, that President McKinley sent an ultimatum threatening to consider Portugal as allied to Spain if the Spanish vessels were allowed to remain at St. Vincent.

#### River Plate.

APRIL 24.—The U. S. legation has protested to the Argentine foreign minister against the demonstrations of sympathy for Spain made in Argentina by excited crowds.

APRIL 26.—The Spanish gunboat *Temerario* is still lying at the outer anchorage.

Dr. Alcorta, the Argentine foreign minister, replying to the protest of the American legation, stated that his government would prevent all demonstrations offensive to the dignity of the belligerent nations.

President Chas. of Uruguay has forbidden the military to appear at any meetings for or against Spain or the United States.

APRIL 29.—The *Diarho* of Buenos Aires is pressing the Argentine government to initiate the action of Uruguay and refuse to consider coal as contraband of war.

The *Temerario* is still in the outer anchorage. It is thought that once the *Oregon* has passed, she will endeavor to rejoin the Spanish fleet. (It must have been pluck that kept her there so long. It surely could not have been funk.)

#### GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OFF MANILLA Great American Victory.

##### Crushing defeat of the Spanish Fleet.

MAY 2.—An official telegram from Manila received in Madrid to-day from Admiral Montojo, the Spanish admiral on the Philippines station, confirms the news in a Hong Kong telegram of yesterday's date of a great naval battle in Manila harbor between the Spanish and American squadrons, in which the former suffered terrible loss.

The American squadron under Admiral George Dewey consisting of the *Olympia* (flagship), *Baltimore* and *Raleigh* with a convoy of armed transports supposed to be the *City of Sydney*, *Peru*, *Colon* and *Acapulco*, were sighted off the isle of Subi as night was closing in. The Spanish admiral made preparations for an engagement the following day, and held his ships under steam and in readiness close under the forts of Cavite, a town situated about half way between the entrance of the harbor and the stronghold of Manila. Admiral Dewey did not, however, act in accordance with the ideas of Admiral Montojo. At midnight his ships unexpectedly passed over the mined entrance of the harbor, and steamed up to the enemy's vessels, to which they immediately gave battle, the *Olympia* and *Raleigh* leading the way into action. The forts of Cavite supported the fire of the Spanish men-of-war, and when day broke the fight was general. To neutralise the cross fire from ships and forts to which he was exposed, and in spite of his numerical inferiority to the Spaniards, Admiral Dewey with the greatest daring closed in with the enemy's ships, so that it was difficult for the forts to fire without damaging their friends. The first great result of the fight was obtained by the *Baltimore* which succeeded in setting fire to the flagship *Reina Cristina* which soon sank, her captain Cardosa preferring to go down with her rather than desert his ship. Admiral Montojo, as soon as he found her sinking, transferred his pennant to the *Isla de Cuba*. At 9 o'clock in the morning, there was a temporary cessation of hostilities, which, however, were resumed after the American vessels had made some requisite manœuvres in the harbor.

The Spanish cruiser *Castilla* was shortly afterwards blown up by a shell, and the *Don Juan de Austria* was driven aground by a torpedo boat. The Spanish gunboat *Mindanao* was next placed hors de combat, and the cruiser *Antonio Ulloa* and the *Manitao*, were shortly afterwards rendered useless. The damages sustained on both sides were great, but while six Spanish ships were completely or partially destroyed, the victorious American admiral was able to retire with his ships to the high seas. The impossibility of effecting repairs to the American vessels caused operations to be suspended. Admiral Dewey not wishing to pursue the beaten Spaniards to the bay of Baccor in his crippled condition.

The Spanish squadron is reported as being almost annihilated, as the Spaniards themselves ran some of their ships aground to prevent them falling into the hands of the Americans.

No exact statement of the numbers of killed and wounded on both sides have yet come to hand, but they are estimated as being 2,000 between killed, drowned and wounded on the Spanish side, and over 500 on the side of the Americans.

The news of the victory was received throughout the states with the greatest rejoicing, the streets being draped with flags. In Spain, the news of the defeat gave rise to great dismay and excited crowds were invoking vengeance on the ministers.

For the information of our readers we give the following particulars of the ships engaged in the battle of Cavite, which is likely to become famous in the annals of modern naval warfare.

The *Olympia* is a first rate battle ship of the protected-cruiser type. She was launched in 1892. Her displacement is 5,870 tons, and horse power 17,313 which enables her to run her 20 knots on land with forced draught. Her hull is of steel, and she carries four 8-inch guns, ten 5-inch quick-firing guns, twenty-four smaller quick-firing guns and six torpedo ejectors.

The *Raleigh* is a second rate protected cruiser, launched in 1892. Her displacement is 3,213 tons, indicated horse power 10,000, and speed 19 knots. Her armament consists of one 6-inch, ten 5-inch and 14 smaller guns, all quick firing. She also carries 4 torpedo ejectors.

The *Baltimore* is also a second rate protected cruiser of a larger and older type than the Raleigh, having been built in 1888. She has, however, been refitted recently at Mare Island, California. Her displacement is 4,413 tons, horse power 10,064 and speed 19 knots. Her guns are four 8-inch, six 6-inch, and 14 smaller quick-firing guns.

The ill-fated *Reina Cristina* was a steel protected cruiser of the second class, and was more or less well matched with her conqueror, the *Baltimore*. She was launched in 1886, displaced 3,520 tons and carried six 6-inch guns, two 4-inch, and 16 smaller guns.

The *Castilla* built in 1881 displaced 3,542 tons and was armed with four Krupp 5-inch guns, two 4-inch, and 16 smaller guns. She was a composite cruiser.

The *Don Juan de Austria*, built in 1887 was an iron third-class cruiser, with 1,130 tons displacement. She had four 5-inch Krupp guns and ten smaller quick-firing guns.

The *Mindanao* and *Manitao* were two small gunboats of the second class.

The *Antonio Ulloa*, which was greatly battered, is a small iron cruiser of 1,130 tons displacement, built in 1887, with four 5-inch guns on board, and 9 quick-firing guns.

The *Isla de Cuba*, to which Admiral Montojo transferred his flag, is a steel cruiser built in England, of the same size as the *Antonio Ulloa* but slightly better armed.

#### THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$1000 per annum for Brazil;

\$1000 or £2000 or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should be with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertising will be received by

Eugenio Frayer, Esq.  
Wallace Publishing, 56 Pine St., NEW YORK  
Messrs. Street & Co.,  
30 Cornhill, LONDON

Frost & Co.,  
181, Queen Victoria Street

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths: \$100 each.

SINGULAR COPIES: \$100 rétros; for sale at the office of publication, at the Kneale Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caxias 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 3RD, 1898.

that many of these have become dearer, even temporarily, the difficulty has become all the greater. For this reason alone the production of foodstuffs should be encouraged. Then there is the further reason of improving the financial situation, now so critical. It should be borne in mind that every new national product which can be made to take the place of the imported article, contributes something toward redressing that adverse balance of payments which is doing the country so much harm. Every pound sterling cut off from current remittances helps on the right side, and the whole country can contribute something to this end. We are advised that planters are already increasing their production of various food products, and we sincerely hope that their example will be imitated everywhere throughout the country.

The continued scarcity of water in this city merits more attention than it is receiving. After all the money expended upon the Rio d'Ouro waterworks we certainly ought to have a liberal supply, and in our opinion we would have been the distribution better. As it is the wastage probably equals the consumption, for it is a common thing to see open taps with the water running to waste all day, while in adjoining streets not enough is furnished to meet the most urgent household necessities. That a scarcity of water is prime cause of fever, every one knows, and that the fever is a great obstacle to the prosperity of this city, everyone will admit. This being true, why is no effort made to improve the water supply? We do not need to purchase any more lands and rivers, nor to lay any more mains. All we need is to have our present supply properly protected and distributed. And we need a little justice appended to the matter, so that the householder who does not get what is due him is excused from paying for it. Perhaps the best way to settle the difficulty will be to put in water meters, in which case the persons who now receive much more than they are paying for, will be compelled to waste less water, and others will then have a better chance at it. Then there is another question, and a very important one. Much of our water supply comes from the ranges of hills in and around the city, not only by means of surface conduits, but also by means of tunnels, called *minas*, run into the hill-sides to tap subterranean sources. Owing to the unpardonable negligence of our city government, the hillsides are being steadily stripped of trees and vegetation, and their water sources are drying up. This will make a very great difference in the water supply. It ought to be seen that to strip a hillside of its vegetation, means a rapid drainage of its surface during rains, there being nothing to impede the flow of water. The rains do not soak into the earth, therefore, but flow away on the surface. This not only diminishes our water supply, but it fails to nourish a new vegetation, increases the temperature, diminishes the rainfall, and renders the locality less healthy and less desirable as a place of residence. Rio de Janeiro should be a city of large parks, shaded streets and wooded hill-sides. Every tree should be carefully protected, and new ones should be planted in every exposed spot. Instead of building a municipal theatre, which will serve no good purpose whatever, the municipality would do much better to plant trees and insure for us a better water supply.

THE present war between Spain and the United States is apparently destined to mark a new epoch in the history of the world. It is the first great naval war since the adoption of steam and the creation of the modern ironclad warship. The war between Chile and Peru gave us one well fought engagement between single ironclads, and the war between China and Japan gave us a great battle between a squadron on the one side, and a fortified port assisted by a few ironclads on the other

side. But both wars were greatly restricted in scope and involved no extended operations at sea. In the present war we have hostile squadrons facing each other on opposite sides of the world, we have simultaneous attacks on Cuba and the Philippines, and we have squadrons at sea in search of an advantageous opportunity to engage each other. At the outset the naval strength of the two countries is about equal, though the reserve power of the United States in population and wealth is much the greater. The epoch-making influence of the war, in our opinion, will be mainly expended upon the United States. That country is ambitious to extend its foreign commerce, and like Great Britain, it will employ all its strength and astuteness to attain success in that direction. The American is also ambitious to possess a strong navy, and has lately been building modern warships with feverish haste. This war will afford a test of what he has accomplished; it will give him confidence in his own powers, and will increase his ambition. But the important factor is not that of success in combat, but of readiness, of having all the elements of success at his disposal in any part of the world. Following the lead of those powers who are seeking to restrict the scope of operations between the two belligerent nations, the great majority of nations is supposed to have agreed to declare coal a "contraband of war." This is designed to keep each power near its base of supplies. In fact, under such a rule there is but one nation now prepared to carry on a great naval war. Other nations will not be slow to see the necessity of possessing naval stations in other part of the world, and we may feel assured that the United States will not be the last to carry such a purpose into effect. This will force that country into a new policy—that of pushing her fortunes abroad. If she can not buy coal in foreign seas in time of war, then she will want coaling stations of her own, and we may therefore be prepared to see her acquiring islands and ports for that purpose. Should she retain an island in the Philippines, another in the West Indies, perhaps one in the Mediterranean, from the spoils of this war, it will be due to the declaration that coal is a contraband of war, and to nothing else.

BROTHER JONATHAN has apparently taken off his linen "duster" and has settled down to work. It will be well to make a note of this, for he is not infrequently credited with an aptitude for talk rather than work. But in an emergency it is evident that he can settle down to vigorous action as well.

We must still entertain doubts as to the accuracy of the telegrams in regard to German intervention, and the declaration of William that he would use force to prevent the bombardment of Havana and Manila. It would be so inexcusable an inference that the Emperor would find it very difficult to find justification for it, and he must know that he would be told without a moment's delay that it is no affair of his. Rash and erratic as the Emperor of Germany may be, he is keenly alive to the consequences of such a controversy, and we do not believe that he would make the mistake attributed to him.

One of our exchanges asks in evident seriousness: "Should Australia grow mohair?" The spelling seems to be a little at fault, but for all that, we are quite willing to give the world the benefit of our caudal opinion? If Australia wishes to grow more hair, there can't be the slightest objection to it. We give our consent at once. It is an article of much importance in back alley warfare, but is not considered contraband as yet. The aboriginal Australian was quite celebrated for his fine crop of hair. In fact he seemed to have no hair than head. We can't say that it profited him much, but it was probably a source of comfort to him, as well as a pleasure and an occupation. If now the modern Australian wants mohair, let him have it; but he must not irritate his predecessor in the matter of clothes if he wants us to come and see him.

ACCORDING to a Sunday's telegram from *Temerario* is going into dock at La Plata for repairs. Smalwyt says it rents him of the *Tiradentes* at Montevideo during the naval revolt, which always went into dock whenever an emergency arose. Of course, the object was to prepare the ship for action, in which the commanding officer was resolved to render a good account of himself. The only drawback to such a system of warfare is this: your enemy may not wait for you! But, says

Smalwyt, that is the enemy's fault; if he wants to fight, then he should wait for us to come out. If he hurries away, then we may conclude that he is afraid. To insist on an immediate engagement for the mere satisfaction of smashing things and hurting somebody, is savage and uncivilized. A battle now-a-days should be like a modern French duel. There should be elaborate preparation, eloquent discussion, and strict observance of the rules. A few harmless shots should be exchanged, no one hit, nothing smashed, honor satisfied, reconciliation, and then home to breakfast. And then, says Smalwyt, we could all be soldiers, wear gaudy uniforms, enjoy special privileges, draw two salaries, get check full of glory, and preserve a whole skin!

#### THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The task of collecting the most interesting war "telegrams" as they appear in each day's papers, and comparing them afterwards with what is known to have actually occurred, might prove highly diverting to any one possessed of the requisite curiosity and leisure to undertake it.

For example, to judge by some of the acts attributed to the *poderosas extranjeras*, one might imagine that those mysterious entities dwelt in some olympian altitude in peace and unity together, despising "infringements," notes and warnings, keeping the world straight, and having a good time generally among themselves.

One day we hear that the *poderosas extranjeras* have forbidden England to sell red herrings (I think it was) to the combatants, on the ground that they are contraband of war; the next, that the same powers intend to protest against the cutting of the local telegraphic cables by the Americans, as a violation of international right.

Following the views of these eccentric proceedings on the part of the *poderosas extranjeras*, comes word to the effect that England has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the coming struggle, to which, according to S. Paulo papers, is added, by way of appendix, the statement that "coal will not be considered contraband of war." On the same day we are informed by the brevity of ingenuity: "Rome, 26.—A Italia não considera o carvão como contrabando de guerra." The worthy telegraphers seem to forget that it does not matter a straw what either England or Italy "considers" on the subject, seeing that, according to international law and practice, the decision as to what constitutes contraband rests with the admiralty courts of the nations engaged, and with no one else.

As to the cutting of the cables, the protest referred to, if it was made, would seem like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. American jurists having declared it to be their opinion that the war itself is in direct violation of the first principles of international law. Therefore, if the Americans are to be allowed to wage it without protest, there appears to be no reason why they should be protested at for adopting so obviously necessary a measure as that of cutting off the enemy's communications, telegraphic or other. When two men fight in presence of a crowd of onlookers, they can hardly be expected to stop and apologize if they happen to tread on a toe or two here and there.

There are in presence of what is called in newspaper jargon "an accomplished fact." A state of war exists between Spain and the United States, and warlike things will of course be done. One end of the cable at least—the Havana end—belongs to the Americans if they can get hold of it. Why should they not cut it, if they find it convenient to do so? If the telegraph companies object, then let them take their cables out of the way. It is scarcely likely that either side is going to let itself be hanged with a submarine cable to please the directors of a telegraph company! Every one knows the story of the Scotchman and the Irishman who bought a horse between them. The Scotchman wished to ride it in a cart, the Irishman to race it. The former insisted on his view. "All right," said the Irishman, "you can do what you please with *your end* of him; I'm going to *shoot mine*!" The case of the cables is much the same.

Again, we were repeatedly told that Austria had consented to sell four powerful ironclads to the Spaniards. A telegram dated Vienna, 25<sup>th</sup> informed us, rather superfluously, that "the news that Austria will cede four powerful warships to the Spanish government confirms the good will entertained by the Emperor Francis Joseph towards Spain." One would think so, certainly, as the four ironclads named—for their names were given—must constitute the flower of the Austrian navy and be probably worth the whole Spanish fleet put together. The arrangement always seemed improbable in my humble judgment, because, for one thing, the chief of the Triple Alliance, one William von Hohenlohe, is not understood to favor a policy of heavy reduction in naval armament.

On the 27<sup>th</sup>, out came two telegrams, one on top of the other, and both dated "Vienna," the first confirming the news of the sale of the ironclads, the second stating that the business was "off," having been stopped at the last moment because the Austrian minister of marine had threatened to resign if it were persisted in.

If the Austrian minister of marine be considered of more importance to the Austrian navy than four powerful ironclads he must indeed be quite a naval host in himself! But if not, one would imagine that H. L. M. Francis Joseph might have so far bent as to recommend his minister of marine to resign, and be

thankful it was no worse! But one of the best telegrams of the season came out in to-day's papers:

"Rio, 27, 5-40 p.m.—The United States have despatched a note prohibiting *(sic)* manifestations favorable to Spain in the republics of Central and South America. There can be no doubt that President McKinley must be almost broken-hearted when he hears of such manifestations. Probably he cannot hear a rocket go up without giving a nervous jump, as he thinks how many such must be being let off in the republics of Central and South America in honor of Spain. No wonder he has commanded them all to stop manifesting! *Sie vol, hor jubes!* Down go all the flags and fireworks, silenced are the bands of music, the patriotic discourses, the *vivas*, and the President sleeps once more!

I shall wait with interest to see what part the hundred and first class battleship *Smith*, with the newspapermen on board, takes in the fray. The Spaniards had better not meddle with her or they may get the worst of the encounter! Thanks to the enterprise of the Haynes Agency, I am enabled to give full particulars regarding this formidable craft, which flies the black flag—flevice, a skull surmounting two arm boles placed saltier wise, all proper, and carries a brass monkey for a figure head. Her armament consists of one 400 ton truth-manufacturing machine, warranted to turn out enough facts in 15 minutes to fill 2,000,000 newspapers of 40 columns apiece. Four breech-loading Maxim gun mountings, discharging 5,000 gallons of adhesive mud per minute; and thirty quick-firing ink-splatters. The members of her ship's company, every one of whom answers to the name of George Washington,—are armed with the long low, wear brass armor and brazen faces, and their war cry is: "There ain't no flies on me!" Her water endurance is enormous, one ordinary decanter of fluid containing sufficient for a whole campaign. In case they should be short of a captain shanty, I venture to throw out the following as a suggestion:

O paço que ganha crew,  
Dá-nos chapa e ga—  
A pronta devi a capitão, too—  
For we're all bound to Glory!

This, may it please your worship, is the latest intelligence.

S. Paulo, 28 April, 1898.

NICODEMUS DREWDRUP.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—There are several cargoes of coffee afloat in American bottoms, and many are waiting with no slight anxiety to hear of their safe arrival.

—On last Friday Dr. Alberto Torres, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, called on the President of the Republic, and had a long talk with him on the subject of the burdens of the coffee trade. It is stated that to-morrow there will be another interview, in which, it is hoped, measures will be adopted for relieving this trade of some of its burdens.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The publication of a daily Syrian paper has begun in São Paulo on the 1st inst.

—At Vassouras on the night of the 27<sup>th</sup> six prisoners succeeded in escaping from the jail.

—A telegram of the 27<sup>th</sup> inst. says that there have been disturbances in the interior of the state of Bahia.

—The *Notícia* of Aracaju asks for the removal of the 26th battery of infantry, whose soldiers are said to continue to cause disturbances.

—From São Paulo we have the news that Dr. Piratiano Pinto has resigned the secretaryship of agriculture, and that Dr. Paula e Souza has been appointed in his place.

—There was an explosion in two sections of the Pontesinha powder factory at Perunaubucu, on the 26th ult., resulting in the death of eight workmen, and the wounding of two.

—On the 27<sup>th</sup> ult. in Aracaju there was circulated a report of a plot to depose Gov. Martimino Garcez. The guards at the governor's official residence were reinforced.

—In Santos a Portuguese merchant has offered 5,000\$ toward Spanish war expenses, and the Spanish consul and others have undertaken to pay the passage home of 100 volunteers.

—At Manaus the commander of the steamer *Manduá* was fined 200\$ for permitting Gov. Filipe Pires and his family to go on board before the steamer had been visited by the custom-house officials.

—A most unhappy state of affairs exists at Vassouras, where all the prisoners have abandoned the town jail. Something must be radically wrong with that public institution when all its inmates insist on clearing out.

—The subscriptions initiated in São Paulo in support of Spain amounted to 12,156\$ at the end of the past week. Other lists had been circulated in various parts of the state, but the amounts collected were not known. In Santos monthly subscriptions have been received, and in the city of São Paulo preparations are making for a *Kermesse* in support of the Spanish cause. Enlistments of volunteers are still reported.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

In accordance with a resolution passed unanimously at the General Meeting of Subscribers, held on 1<sup>st</sup> February, that "the net Balance of Funds should be handed over to the Directors of the Hospital Sanitariano, to be applied to the building of a new Ward to be called the "VICTORIA WARD," the entire Balance, as shown below, has been so disposed of—

DR.  
To total amount collected..... 17,693\$00  
To Interest on Bank Account..... 219\$00

Rs..... 17,912\$00

CR.  
By cost of Cover for Address to H. M. the Queen (S. Paulo share)..... 255\$00  
By cost of advertising..... 165\$00

By net Balance handed over to Hospital Sanitariano..... 17,640\$00

Rs..... 17,912\$00

Auditors, William Speers, President and Hon. Treasurer, J. K. Eddowes, São Paulo, 29—4—98.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 1<sup>st</sup> inst. the Batovitê railway was delivered to the lessees. The rolling-stock, consisting of 22 locomotives and 157 cars, is all said to be in good state.

—The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the resolutions of the municipal council permitting the Carioca (Santa Thereza) company to increase the fares on its trains. This is right. The fares on that line are high enough. If any company is to be permitted an increase, it should be the Jardim Botânico.

#### THE SOROCABA AND ITUANA RAILWAY.

We have to thank the directorate of this railway for an early copy of the annual report which was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst. From the report we find that the company has now 552 kilometers of line and 222 kilometers of water way; 41 ks. of line under construction which will shortly be opened to traffic, and the earthworks well advanced for an extension to Balbúra. The engines and rolling-stock are in good condition and are being gradually increased, four Baldwin locomotives having been added during the past year. The gross receipts for the year 1897 amounted to \$532,950\$990; the working expenses reached \$71,665\$313 or 54.75 per cent. of receipts—a high percentage, but less than in previous years—leaving a net profit of the year's working of \$361,282\$177. This shows an increase in net profits, as compared with the previous year, of 1,127,663\$28. The increase in receipts was principally due to the large coffee crop of last year, which was more than double that of 1896, and would have been considerably more but for a falling off of 8,017 tons in imported goods, which falling off also caused increased working expenses through the running of empty train mileage, 152,014 1st-class passengers, and 457,435 2nd-class were carried during the year, paying 2,132,816\$270, and 257,475 tons of cargo yielding 6,400,134\$270. The satisfactory result of the past year's traffic and extensions cause us to re-echo the chairman's hope that the present year will show a large increase on that of 1897, and that the company will soon be enabled to pay a dividend on their ordinary shares in spite of the great depreciation of the currency.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—To-day is the date for the formal opening of congress.

—It is stated that the fare on the ferry-boats is to be raised to 400 reis. The cause alleged for this is the present high price of coal.

—Capt. Cândido dos Santos Lara, the gallant ex-commander of the *República*, is now in this city for the first time since the naval revolution.

—On Saturday the government issued regulations for preserving the neutrality of Brazil during the war between the United States and Spain.

—Col. Alfredo Barbosa, who is accused of having taken part in the plot for the murder of President Prudente de Moraes, has arrived under arrest from Rio Grande do Sul for the purpose of being tried by court-martial.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the minister of foreign affairs, Gen. Dionysio Cerqueira, in returning home, has been twice pursued on the Tijuca road by suspicious-looking persons, who discharged their pistols.

—During the past week there have been several destructive fires in this city causing considerable damage. At one of these fires a fireman lost his life. In extinguishing the flames, another was dangerously wounded and others were less seriously injured.

—The American minister advised the Brazilian government on the 26th ult. that the United States had declared war against Spain, and that a state of war had existed since April 21<sup>st</sup>. On the morning of the 28th the *Diário Official* published an official announcement to this effect and declared that Brazil would observe the strictest neutrality.

[May 3rd, 1898.]

The appearance of the crowds on the Ondava in front of the newspaper offices yesterday was far from cheerful. One could almost feel sure that the perversing sentiment was one of profound disappointment.

Among the parcels received at the post-office in this city on last Wednesday was a small pasteboard box containing 25 nitro-glycerine bombs. They were sent to the marine arsenal, where they were thrown into the bay. But—who were they addressed to?

Congress has been holding preparatory sittings since the 27th ult. Its formal opening is awaited with some interest, and the opposition we learn, notwithstanding its apparent collapse after the murder of Marshal Bittencourt, expects to display considerable strength.

Several officers of the army are said to have redeemed some days ago a watch that had been pawned by Decleociano Murty. This watch, which appears to have belonged at one time to Marshal Floriano Peixoto, is stated to have been presented by the officers to his widow.

In this country everything can be bought. Therupon the judge is said to have ordered him to be removed from the courtroom and committed for contempt of court. The lawyer, however, asserts that no attempt was made to take him into custody. The scandal caused much sensation.

On the 28th ult. the resignation of Dr. Fernando Lobo as senator, from the state of Minas Geraes, was formally laid before the senate. It was dated 20th March. Dr. Fernando Lobo was the very much defeated candidate for the vice-presidency in the last presidential election.

On Saturday there was a sitting of the court that is to try the alleged accomplices of the celebrated Alfonso Coelho. Learning that the judge was unable to impanel the jury because some of the jurymen had not made their appearance, the lawyer of the accused went out to look for those that were absent. When he returned, he was informed that the sitting had been adjourned. He warmly protested and there ensued a violent altercation between him and the judge. In the midst of this discussion he is reported to have exclaimed:

"On Monday the *Jornal do Comercio* published a statement to the effect that Captain Clark of the *Oregon* had sent a communication to Admiralty Pinto da Luz that the *Temerario* was in Brazilian waters and that he would consider it a provocation, which he would resist, should that torpedo cruiser be permitted to anchor in his vicinity. The *Piz* of this morning denies the statement, and says that Capt. Clark sent no such notice. The American minister simply expressed a wish that the two vessels might be kept apart in order to avoid collision."

A very pretty and well-attended wedding occurred at the American church (the English church being temporarily closed) on the 27th ult.—the happy couple being Mr. Cecil Heyland Lloyd, sub-accountant of the London and River Plate Bank, and Miss Edith Robinson, eldest daughter of H. O. Robinson, Esq., of Messrs. John Moore & Co. The wedding was designed to be a quiet one, but the esteem in which the bride's parents are held and the popularity of the young couple, brought out a large attendance of friends. The bride was tastefully dressed and received warm congratulations and good wishes from a multitude of friends.

Evidently among the self-styled supporters of the government of President Prudente de Moraes there are many persons whose folly or bad intentions may do him considerable injury. We alluded last week to the report, circulated by such person, of his intention to proclaim a dictatorship. Yesterday the *Debata* found it necessary to protest against a statement that Senator Porcuncula had been sent to sound the governor of Minas Geraes on the subject of the delivery of the government to the president *pro tempore* of the senate, with exclusion of the vice-president, in the event of the President's being obliged from any cause to retire. The *Debata* says that the President has no intention of retiring from the government before the end of his term of office.

#### MARRIED.

LLOYD—ROBINSON.—On the 27th April, at Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. Irvine Crawshay, CECIL HRYLAND LLOYD, son of the late George Lloyd of Birmingham, England, to EDITH FRANCIS, daughter of Henry O. Robinson, of this city.

#### CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET.

At the general meeting of the Club Brazileiro de Cricket held, by kind permission, at the Larangeiras Club on the 29th April last, the following officers were elected for this year:

President, L. L. Moura.

Secretary, A. Anajar.

Treasurer, A. Oliveira.

Cricket Captain, A. C. Skev.

Lawn Tennis Captain, N. Jackson.

A Oliveira finding himself unable to take the post of Treasurer, the President accepted his resignation electing H. J. Reeves to take his place.

#### AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN RIO.

The U. S. first-class battleship *Oregon* and the third-class composite gunboat *Marietta*, so long eagerly expected, arrived in Rio harbor on Saturday afternoon and exchanged the customary salutes with the Brazilian flag. As the *Oregon* is the most powerful man-of-war that has put into this harbor since the intro-

duction of steam, her presence excited the greatest interest amongst all classes independently of the fact that after leaving Rio harbor she must, of necessity, play a conspicuous part in the Hispano-American war which is now in its first stage. Crowds of people lined the quays on Sunday, to catch a glimpse of this great destroyer, but the prevalent opinion amongst most of the uninformed sight-seers was one of disappointment on finding her so low in the water, evidently immature that the less free-hand a modern battle ship presents as a mark to the enemy's gunners the more dangerous she is. Yet until as she looks from the quays she is so powerful an engine of destruction that we wonder at the stupidity of the Spanish admiralty in keeping the *Tempo* alone and unsupported in South American waters, and utihze the temerity of the captain of the *Temerario* in remaining there, when so powerful an opponent was expected.

The one saving feature in the situation, as regards Spain, was that Captain Charles E. Clark and the officers and crew of the *Oregon* did not know that war had actually been declared until their ship arrived in Rio, for orders. On the official notification being made to the officers and sailors that war had been declared for some days, a mighty cheer from all hands went up, and a nervous excitement was felt to be out and away. The *Oregon* is a sister ship to the *Indiana* and *Massachusetts*. She was built in San Francisco, and launched in 1893, so is a purely modern battleship even in these days when ships of war quickly become obsolete. She has a partial belt of 17 in armor, 7 1/2 feet wide, extending over 56 per cent of her whole length. This belt rises 3 feet above the water line, and extends 4 1/2 feet below, being capped by a fore and aft armored deck. At either end of the belt are armored redoubts 17 inches thick, rising to 3 1/2 feet above the protective deck, these redoubts protecting the turning gear of the turrets and all the operations of loading. The tubes through which the ammunition is hoisted are also armored. Above the belt, and extending from one redoubt to the other, the side is protected by 5 inches of armor. The main armament consists of four 13-inch 35-cylinder guns mounted in pairs in two turrets, one forward and one aft, protected with 17-inch armor placed on an incline, with a horizontal cover of 20 inches thickness; and eight 8-inch guns mounted in four turrets, formed of inclined armor from 8 1/2 inches to 6 inches thick, and placed at the four corners of a deck on a level with the top of the larger turrets. The smaller armament consists of four 6-inch guns and of twenty 6-pounder quick-firing guns. She also carries six torpedo projectors. The length of the *Oregon* at the water line is 348 feet, her beam 62 feet 3 inches, and draught 24 feet. Her displacement is 10,288 tons, indicated horse power 11,111 and nominal speed 16 knots an hour. She is a twin-screw ship, and her hull is of steel. Her cost when first commissioned was £65,600 sterling, and her crew number 450 men.

The *Marietta*, Captain Frederick M. Symonds is a twin-screw gunboat with a composite hull, built in San Francisco in 1896 and fitted out at Mare Island last year. Her length is 174 feet, beam 34 feet, draught 13 feet, indicated horse-power 1,054, and speed 16 knots. She carries six heavy guns in her main batteries, besides quick-firing guns, and a crew of 130 men.

The American minister, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, came into Rio from Petropolis on Sunday morning and had a long interview with Captain Clark.

The warships are expected to leave to-night with the *Nichery* in company.

#### SHIPPING NOTES.

The Italian cruiser *Riva*, from Barbados, arrived at Bahia on the 30th ult.

The new torpedo-boat *Tupy* has arrived from Europe.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult. says that quarantine there on arrivals from Brazil has been increased to ten days.

The *Jornal do Brasil* hears that orders have been issued for hastening the completion of the ironclads *Marchal Deodoro* and *Marchal Floriano*. Why? Are the resources of the treasury increasing?

The British steamer *Cameria* went aground Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, between Cobras and Fiscal Islands, as she was leaving port for New York. She remained there until high water the next evening, when she was floated. The cargo is uninjured, but a hole was made in the ship's bottom which will compel repairs. The cargo is being transferred.

It was reported on the 27th that the government had decided to order the *Nichery* out of port. It would be a fine joke to sell an unseaworthy vessel, and then order her to put to sea! The *Jornal do Brasil* of the 28th says that the government had decided to issue orders to this effect. It would be another joke to order her out into the jaws of the *Temerario*.

There is altogether too much assumption in the newspapers just now. For instance, the *Oregon* and *Marietta* arrived here Saturday evening, and the next morning some of the papers asserted that their commanders had been intimated to leave port in 24 hours. This was pure assumption, for no such intimation had been given up to midday on Sunday. It is very perplexing to know what to believe,

—It is stated by the papers that the *Almirante Barroso*, *Tupy* and other vessels have been put in readiness to prevent a collision between Americans and Spaniards in Brazilian waters. But where are the Spaniards?

—It was discovered, when steam was made on the *Nichery* a few days ago, that her engines were out of order, and an attempt to move them resulted in a breakage. Since then the machinery has been under repairs. It is singular that a trial trip was not exacted before purchasing, as the ship has been lying at anchor for a year or more, which could not fail to be hurtful to the machinery. It is now asserted that the vessel was bought by Messrs. Flint & Co., and not by the United States government. In that case, the repairs will of course be for private account.

The following description of the trial trip of the *Saltado*, which left Rio on her maiden voyage last week, is taken from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of Feb. 19: "The large cattle and cargo steamer *Saltado*, which has been built by Sir Raymond Dixons and Co., Ltd., Cleveland Dockyards, Middlesbrough, for Messrs. Lamport and Holt, of Liverpool, proceeded out to sea for her official trials under the command of Captain Henning. The vessel has been specially constructed to meet the requirements of the owners' trade to Brazil and River Plate, her principal dimensions being: length 367 feet; beam, 47 feet; depth, moulded, 27 feet 9 inches; with a deadweight carrying capacity of about 5,600 tons. She is built to Lloyd's highest class, spur deck rule, with poop, bridge, and forecastle. The vessel is fitted with all the latest appliances for filling and discharging the tanks, and has a complete installation of electric lighting throughout. Handsome accommodation is provided for passengers and officers in houses on the bridge, and for crewmen under the bridge. Her machinery, which has been constructed by the North-Eastern Marine Engineering Co., Ltd., Wallend-on-Tyne, consists of a set of triple-expansion engines with cylinders 26, 43, 71, 48 in. stroke, having two boilers 16 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, working at 180 lbs. pressure. The hull and machinery have been built under the supervision of Mr. Russell, naval architect to the owners, and Mr. Morris, their superintendent engineer, respectively. The trials passed off most successfully."

#### BUSINESS NOTES.

A telegram of the 28th ult. from Buenos Aires states that the price of flour has risen 30 per cent.

The prefect has vetoed a resolution of the municipal council giving another 10 reis to the contractor for the fresh meat supply of this city.

In the 1st quarter of the present year there were imported to Rio de Janeiro from foreign countries only 2,850 bags of Indian corn, against 507,650 in the 1st quarter of 1897.

—It has been announced that the British government has purchased several thousand tons of coal deposited at Montevideo and at Rio de Janeiro. This coal is no doubt intended for the war vessels in these waters.

—A telegram of the 27th inst. from Paris states that there has been a rise of 35 centavos in the price of coal. As the former price is said to have been 100, it appears that coal is now selling at Paris for 100 35 centavos per ton.

—Brazil is the best customer that Newfoundland has for its cod fisheries. In the month of August, 1896, Brazil bought 7,906 quintals of salt cod, and 20,843 quintals in August 1897; Portugal coming second with half those quantities.

The *Jornal do Brasil* has established the fact that Senator Raulio Barcellos, who has been so free with his denunciation of customs-house frauds, is a partner in the various undertakings and monopolies for the supply of this city with fresh beef.

—The price of coal is said to have risen to 125 per cent. This, in our opinion, has no justification, for the war will not interfere with the coal traffic between other countries, nor will the extra consumption be great enough to cause so exceptional an increase in price.

—The following is a telegram of the 26th inst. from Pelotas:—"The banks have asked the president of the state for assistance, there being a lack of available money on account of the withdrawal of large sums from Rio Grande by the general government. The president's answer is that he has 19,000,000\$, but cannot lend without an order from the assembly. There are 45,000,000\$ at the custom-house, and the *Echo* asks the government to assist commercial transactions by ordering the payment of the troops." In regard to the sums at the custom-house and in the state treasury there is evidently a mistake in the figures.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES.

—According to the defective returns received by the government up to the present, the amount of revenue collected during the first quarter of 1898 was as follows:

Customs.....	55,000,000\$
Interior.....	14,000,000\$
Consumption.....	2,400,000\$

The revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

71,400,000\$

The amount of revenue received from other sources is said to amount to about 10,000,000\$, so that the total amount collected exceeds St. 60,000,000\$.

Customs.....

Interior.....

Consumption.....

bought by one export house, the price not being quite known but was supposed to be \$1500. The market closed firm. In New York and Liverpool prices rose slightly. Friday's business between factors and packers was slackener than on previous days, prices ranging from \$1500 to \$1550 per arroba for No. 7. Exporters did not show up, and the 4,000 bags sold fetched from \$1500 to \$1600, the market closing instead. Foreign markets showed a slight upward tendency with exception of New York. The market on Saturday was dull. Factors were firm and prices remained as on the day. Only 3,000 bags changed hands. The foreign markets were also dull.

The shipments since our last report have been:

70,873	hags for the United States
6,369	" Europe
4,260	" Cape of Good Hope
2,088	" River Plate
2,518	" Consulwise
85,308	hags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States:	6,369
Apr. 25 New York Fr. str. <i>Saltwell</i> .....	33,000
30 do do <i>Cumaru</i> .....	60,238
do do <i>Reforma</i> .....	27,691
Europe:	
Apr. 29 Bordeaux Fr. str. <i>British</i> .....	891
30 Trieste Ausl. str. <i>Dolice</i> .....	2,110
30 Hamburg Ger str. <i>Porto Alegre</i> .....	3,951
Elsewhere:	
Apr. 29 Capetown Nor lk. <i>Saldanha</i> .....	6,000
27 Buenos Aires Fr str. <i>La Plata</i> .....	1,069
27 Valparaiso Br str. <i>Thays</i> .....	331
30 Buenos Aires Br str. <i>Rio</i> .....	874
Consulwise mindy steamers.....	2,545

The receipts for past week were 54,700 bags, against 46,144 bags for the previous week and 55,526 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations according to New York types and per arroba, were the following:

May 2 April 25

No. 6.....	14,500
7.....	13,800
8.....	13,300
9.....	12,700

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 51,865 bags, against 58,200 a week ago. At Santos the stock is reported at 34,986 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Stock at Santos	Receipts	Shipments	Total
N. Y. spot quot. No. 5 per c.			
No. 6 do. 5			
Exch. on London N. 7.....			
Steamer freight &c. per c.			
Receipts at Santos.....	27,518	27,518	
Stock at Santos.....	73,307	73,307	
Average spot quot. No. 5 per c.			
Receipts U. S. A. ....	12,726	5,535	18,261
H. P. M. ....	26,555	12,610	39,167
C. G. ....	1,260	2,427	3,687
River Plate etc. ....	2,000	1,000	3,000
Consulwise mindy steamers....	17,518	17,518	
Total shipm'ts.....	59,536	59,536	
Stock at Santos.....	73,307	73,307	
Average spot quot. No. 5 per c.			
Receipts U. S. A. ....	14,500	14,500	15,100
H. P. M. ....	6,375	6,375	6,375
C. G. ....	5,340	5,340	5,340
River Plate etc. ....	40,400	40,400	40,400
Steamer freight &c. per c.	16,158	16,158	16,158
Receipts at Santos.....	59,536	59,536	
Stock at Santos.....	73,307	73,307	
Average spot quot. No. 5 per c.			
Receipts U. S. A. ....	14,500	14,500	15,100
H. P. M. ....	6,375	6,375	6,375
C. G. ....	5,340	5,340	5,340
River Plate etc. ....	40,400	40,400	40,400
Steamer freight &c. per c.	16,158	16,158	16,158
Receipts at Santos.....	59,536	59,536	
Stock at Santos.....	73,307	73,307	
Average spot quot. No. 5 per c.			
Receipts U. S. A. ....	14,500	14,500	15,100
H. P. M. ....	6,375	6,375	6,375
C. G. ....	5,340	5,340	5,340
River Plate etc. ....	40,400	40,400	40,400
Steamer freight &c. per c.	16,158	16,158	16,158
Receipts at Santos.....	59,536	59,536	
Stock at Santos.....	73,307	73,307	

### Imports.

**Flour.**—During the past week the arrivals have been 4,000 barrels American flour, 1,000 hags having arrived via the *Porto* from Baltimore, and 500 barrels by the *Porto* from New York. Prices have naturally been affected by the war, the small stock in hand and the low rate of exchange. The market is firm with the tendency to rise. The quotations we have received are:

Trieste.....	nominat.
Richmond ist. ....	74,000-75,000
do and .....	nominat.
Baltimore ist. ....	74,000-75,000
do and .....	73,500-75,000
Western and Interior....	74,000-75,000
River Plate.....	72,000-73,000
Local Mills.....	72,000-73,000

**Cotton.**—Cotton bales arrived from Hamburg during the week. The market is firm, and the quotations supplied to us show a slight rise in some kinds. Gasque ticks are still at \$1600 per hag. Halfcks nominal. Norwegian cases C. R. C. at \$6000 and C. R. C. at \$6000. The market is firm.

**Lard.**—Two consignments of American lard have come to hand amounting to 14,000 barrels. Current prices run from \$19.00 to \$20.00 per pound for American and from \$19.00 to \$18.00 per kilogramme for native. The market is firm.

**Pork.**—The receipts for the week by the *Oliver* and *Davis* from the United States were 1,000 barrels, 100 lbs. hams and 100 half-hams. There is a firm market, and prices rule at \$1000 per pound for American and \$900 to \$1000 per kilo for native.

**Rice.**—300 hags arrived from Hamburg and 6,360 bags from Rangoon since our last report. The bags in stock in hand will cover the next week. The quotations are unaltered from last report, viz: \$25,000 to \$28,000 for Rangoon per bag, and from \$17,000 to \$16,000 for the old crop per bag.

**Pitch Pine.**—There have been no arrivals this week. Prices have remained as before, from \$1400 to \$1500 per 200 lbs. feet.

**Spruce Pine.**—No arrivals. Nominal prices still rule in the market.

**Swedish Pine.**—There is absolutely no stir in this wood.

**Kerosene.**—Prices have gone up and now range from \$16.00 to \$18.00 according to quantities bought. No additions have been made to stock. Market firm.

**Tarantine.**—The imports this week have reached only 10 cases. Prices range from \$2000 to \$3000 per kilogramme, with a firm market.

**Rosin.**—300 hags arrived from Hamburg and 6,360 bags from Rangoon since our last report. Light grades sell from \$1400 to \$1500 per barrel, and dark from \$1200 to \$1300.

**Cement.**—There has been no change in prices. 1,000 barrels were received from Germany brands, 1000 from France, 1000 from England and Germany \$1800 to \$1700, and from France \$1600 to \$1500 per barrel.

**Indian Corn.**—The stock not having been increased during the week, prices again show an advance. The market is firm. River Plate per bag fetches \$1,000 and more from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

**Bran.**—No arrivals. Prices have gone up. Local mills sell at \$1000 per bag and River Plate \$1,000 per bag.

**Hay.**—Prices have dropped somewhat for the last few days, running now from \$10 to \$20 per rea. No new arrivals. Market firm.

**Coral.**—The only receipts during the week were 100 tons. The receipts from native ports have been about the average. The latest quotations we have been able to obtain run as follows:

Peru and Maceló.	22,000-23,000
Bisbia and Aracajú.	21,000-21,500
Campinas.	21,000-21,500
Angra and Paraty.	21,000-21,500
Parahyba.	21,000-21,500
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.	37,000-39,000
ditto 40 deg.	40,000-41,000

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

† Arrived in port; departure deferred.

**Arrivals of foreign steamers.**

DATE NAME FROM CONSIDERED TO

Apr. 25 Minho	R. Plate to do	Royal Mail.
26 Bellona	Glasgow 24/25	Norton, Megaw & Co.
26 Polusse	Santos 22/23	Romualder & Co.
27 Berin	Lis'poo 26/27	Worson Sons & Co.
27 Tigris	Port 24/25	Portuguese Martim.
27 Trellis	Port 4/5	Santos 24 lbs
27 Bellona	Santos 24 lbs	Royal Mail & Co.
28 Cortinosa	Carroll 26/27	Portuguese Martim.
28 L. George	Port 22/23	J. & J. Follett & Co.
29 K. Prince	Phil'p'p' 22/23	Ovaldo, Davidson & C.
29 Tiger	Rangoon 4/7	Royal Mail.
29 H. Glanis	Santos 1/2	Brazilian Coal Co.
30 Goliars	Port 2/3	Portuguese Martim.
30 Fredia	R. Plate 5/6	Royal Mail & Co.
30 Minibula	do 5/6	Plummett & Elton Mill.
30 Kelvin	Santos 22 lbs	To order.

May 1 Aquitaine

1 Tyr

1 Ho

1 Normandie

1 Rio

1 Bosphorus

1 Santos 22 lbs

1 Rio

1 Habsburg

1 Santos

1 Ballast

1 Amer

1 Rio

1 Habsburg

1 Santos

1 Amer

1 Rio

1 Bosphorus

[May 3rd, 1898]

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- May 2nd

Circulation	Public Funds			
	Banks	Par	Last div.	
262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice).....	820\$000	831\$000	
102,535,000	Bonds of 1895 .....	777\$000	750\$000	
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted .....	—	550 000	
11,584,000	Gold Libras, 4% .....	—	2,230 000	
24,579,000	Do do 1873, 4½% .....	—	2,800 000	
18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4½% .....	—	1,520 000	
Fct. 17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo .....	—	700 000	
10,000,000	" " Minas Geraes, 5% .....	950 000	—	
Fct. 65,000,000	" " do .....	—	145 000	
24,327,000	Emprestimo Municipal .....	—	—	
Capital				
20,000,000\$	Commercial .....	200\$	8 000 — Jan. 95	201\$000 — 207\$000
20,000,000	Commercio .....	200	8 000 — Jun. 98	207\$000 — 208 000
24,000,000	do 2nd series .....	80	3 000 — Jun. 98	— 7 500
10,000,000	Construtor .....	200	—	— 15 000
20,000,000	Credito Móvel .....	200	6 000 — Jan. 98	— 80 000
3,500,000	Lavraria e Comercio .....	200	3 000 — Jun. 98	— 45 000
117,012,000	do 2nd series .....	100	9 000 — Jan. 97	— 140 000
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro .....	200	9 000 — Jun. 98	— 220 000
República do Brasil .....	200	9 000 — Jun. 98	— 116 000	
Rural e Hypotecario .....	200	4 500 — Jan. 98	—	
do 2nd series .....	100	—	—	
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
3,600,000\$	Caravellas a Aymores .....	180\$	—	—
10,000,000	Leopoldina .....	200	—	—
16,000,000	Mizanizinho .....	200	—	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas .....	100	—	—
24,000,000	do 2nd series .....	75	—	—
70,000,000	S. Paulo Rio Grande .....	200	—	—
42,000,000	União Sorocabana .....	200	—	40 000 — 4000
42,000,000	Viação Ferroviária .....	40	—	—
42,000,000	Viação Ferroviária .....	200	—	—
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico .....	200\$	— — Jan. 98	116\$000 — 123\$000
12,000,000	S. Christovão .....	200	— — Jan. 98	— 155 000
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança .....	200\$	— Sept. 97	105\$000 —
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial .....	200	— Feb. 98	122 500 — 123 000
6,000,000	Carloca .....	200	10 000 — Jan. 98	130 000 —
5,000,000	Companhia Industrial .....	200	10 000 — Feb. 98	— 105 000
1,000,000	D. Isidro .....	200	30 000 — Jan. 98	—
1,500,000	Industrial Mineira .....	200	10 000 — Feb. 98	—
1,000,000	Manufactura Fluminense .....	200	9 000 — Feb. 98	—
1,000,000	Petropolitana .....	200	8 000 — Mar. 98	—
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	200	— — Jan. 98	—
360,000	Santa Luzia .....	200	— — Jan. 98	130\$000 —

## SUTTON &amp; SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

## VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

## Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

## HOPKINS, CAUSER &amp; HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 78

Rio de Janeiro.

## FINE ENGLISH TAILORING.

J. W. SPRENGER

40, Rua da Alfandega, 40  
1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Goods.

## Companhia Geral de Servicos Marítimos

9-A, RUA VISCONDE DE ITABORAI, 9-A.

Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Tug-boats, Steam launches. Covered and uncovered Lighters always ready of service.

PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Stevedores - L. S. Andrews &amp; Co.

## ATTENTION.

## BIKE RIDERS.

Intending Bicycle purchasers and "Old Stagers" take notice!

We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio. --- The only place where enamelling is done by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired by vulcanizing AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We also carry a full line of Sundries.

Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD HIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

Give us a trial and we will do our best to please you.

## ALBERT C. KING &amp; Co.

190, Rua da Alfandega.

All orders for enamelling must be given on or before Thursday of each week, for delivery on the following Monday.

## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published in the early part of next year, will contain many additional and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

## MATTE LARANGEIRA

## PURE LEAVES

## C. M. L.

The best and most generally known brand of Brazilian herva matte.

Herva Matte when, pure, as prepared by the Companhia Matte Larangeira, produces an aromatic and exquisitely palatable drink.

The Matte Larangeira gives five infusions, always producing the same agreeable beverage.

Factory: RUA DO LAVRADO, 118

For sale at all the leading warehouses.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Neemtree, Amara, which might come very handy in case of stomach trouble or any other disturbance of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is recommended to travellers in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English, French, to facilitate its use among natives and tourists. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depôt, No. 14, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

## THE MANCHESTER

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824

## CAPITAL . . . £ 2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

## STRANGERS HOSPITAL

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,

RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities in this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds.

The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an

## Isolated Fever Ward.

entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is especially recommended for surgical cases, on account of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward . . . 15\$000 a day

Private room . . . 20\$000 " which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with a "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge Dr. RAYMUNDO BANDEIRA, No. 75, Rua 19 de Março (1 to 3 p.m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Canelaria.

No. 14, Rua S. Bento, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rue Freyre No. 5 &amp; 7

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

## CERVEJARIA LOGOS

102, Rua do Riachuelo, 104

RIO DE JANEIRO

TRIUMPHATOR-BRÄU

AND

## LOGOS'S STOUT

Beer in barrels &amp; bottled

## "A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chatenay, Proprietors,

manufacturers of

## MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,

Quinine Tonic,

Ginger Ale,

Lemonade.

Fruit Champagnes.

Seltzer Water

Gas Waters,

etc. etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents

## CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

## FRANCISCAKER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

## GEORGE MASCHKE &amp; Co.

Proprietors

Agents for

A. B. FLEMING &amp; Co. Ltd.

EDINBURGH.

Printing Inks — Lubricating oils &amp;c.

ELLAM JONES &amp; Co. Ltd.

DUBLIN.

Paints Varnishes &amp;c.

Telegraphic address: — "MAC — S. PAULO."

A/C Code used.

## 3, RUA DA QUITANDA. 3

S. Paulo.

## IVROS DE LEITURA

De Feilberto, Hilário e Galhardo.

NOVO MAPPA do Estado de S. Paulo, comprehendo o Sul de Minas Geraes; Globos e grande sortimento de mapas.

GEOGRAPHIA TANCREDO. O Estado, História de S. Paulo e outros Livros escolares, à venda na

Livraria Clássica de ALVES &amp; C.

RUA S. BENTO, N. 20.

## VICTORIA STORE

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Linen and Bonnets Hats, Pearl's sizes, and nearly every kind article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lapin's tea, of which there is always good stock.

## VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

**NUMBER**

**ARP & Co.**

68, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 68

Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles of the world.

**HARTFORD**

**COLUMBIA**

**NUMBER, Beeston**

**COLUMBIA and HARTFORD,**  
Hartford, Conn.

**NOTHMANN, Berlin.**

It is useless to proclaim the merits of the above machines, whose perfections are known all over the world and are rivaled by no other makes.

Depot of the genuine Dunlop tires.

P. O. Box, 374,

**RIO DE JANEIRO.**

**BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.**

**MELLIN'S FOOD**

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

**MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.**

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.  
67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

## CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

## Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

**M. M. KING & Co.**

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A—79  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Ask for  
**"MOUNTAIN DEW"**  
SCOTCH WHISKY



ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.  
Leith

**R**UBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type  
and Patent "Air CUSHION" STAMPS.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,  
1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large  
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for  
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick  
ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche.

Sec,

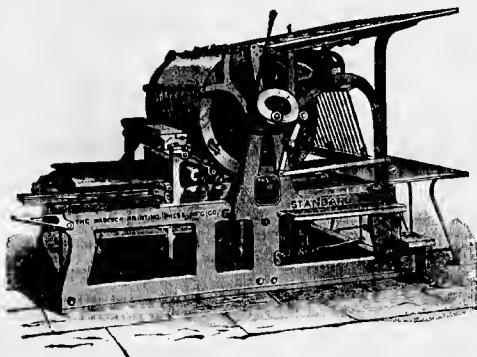
Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

## THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

## CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR ADULTS

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children  
A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American  
manufacture.

TIRES  
LANTERNS  
WRENCHES  
CYCLOMETERS  
BELLS  
SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57 RIO DE JANEIRO

## SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olimpia" by Dr. Erminio Pinho with Tincture of Necandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon, Dr. Henrique Minayo, said during his stay in our port, he have had occasion to use Tincture of Necandra Amara of Mr. Antero Laranjeira against Sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numerous testimonial of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Necandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Necandra Amara pills are formed in the shape of the letter "D" of the Necandra, in order that they may be carried by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Extract and Tincture of Necandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the heart, convulsions, after long and severe illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure prompt action. Children should take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of the world for the small sum of \$2.00 per box, \$25.00 for 6 and \$20.00 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 74

1st Floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL.



The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland

IN CASE

PURE, OLD, RELIABLE  
AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.

Proprietors: GLASGOW.

Sole Agent — C. N. Lefebvre,

43, Rua da Candelaria,

Rio de Janeiro.

**Shipping.**

Geo. R. Norton. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & CO.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.  
104, Wall Street.  
NEW YORK.

**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**  
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 4	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 15	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 27	La Plata	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to  
England three times a month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can  
be taken out at the Agency.  
For freight passages and other information apply  
to No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.**

**LAMPLPORT & HOLT LINE****PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius, Obera,  
and Wordsworth.

The steamer

**"OLBERS"**is intended to sail  
on the 7th inst. for**New York**

calling at

**BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO**Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate  
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England  
and without the inconvenience of transfer.Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.  
For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the  
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
**BREMEN.**

Capital . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam: Packets between

Bremen—United States

Brazil

River Plate

China, Japan

Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st

and 15th of each month to

Babia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passenger and cargo for all ports of the different lines  
accepted.

Passages Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.

Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150000

" —Lisbon..... 475 " 120000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ &amp; Co., Agents,

Rua de Alfândega, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

**PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

**DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Orcana..... May 10th  
Orissa..... 24th  
Iberia..... June 7th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
all modern conveniences. Cabin of highest order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

**LEA & PERRINS'**OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER  
of every Bottle of the  
**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.**

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.**THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.**CURE  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swelling of the Glands,  
Bones, Joints, &c., &c.  
Said by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, Fifty Centes  
each bottle. Directions in it. Large  
3 THE CHAMBERS & VOIGELER CO.,  
Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**SOUND  
BORDEAUX  
WINES  
IN BARREL OR CASE**

**CRASHLEY & Co.****Rua do Ouvidor N. 67****NONHEBEL & Co.****Steamship Agents****COMMISSION AGENTS**

## AGENTS OF THE

**ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS****GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS****WILSON'S HULL LINE OF STEAMERS**

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Cable Address—NONHEBEL.

**FANCY-WORK REPOSITORIES**

202, RUA DO CATETE, 1st floor,

CLOSE TO LARGO DO MACHADO.

117, AVENIDA 15 DE NOVEMBRO,

Petrópolis.

Large assortment of Embroidery, Silks, Transfer  
patterns. Fancy-work and many other articles for  
Ladies use.**NECTANDRA AMARA**

The discovery of this wonderful product  
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a  
powerful and efficacious remedy not only  
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea  
felt in pregnancy and that which results  
from the motion of the train on railways,  
as well as for such diseases of the stomach  
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-  
minative, diuretic or regulator for promoting  
digestion.

The *Nectandra Amara* Pills are prepared  
with all scientific precautions for their  
perfect preservation and are put up in  
strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded  
by post in filling orders from all parts  
of the world. They are accompanied  
with printed directions in three languages  
—Portuguese, English and French—so that  
their therapeutic effects and the manner  
of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer,  
accompanied by the money and the post-  
office address of the applicant, will be  
promptly filled and the pills will be  
forwarded registered by post, at the following  
rates: — Per single box, 25000; per  
half dozen boxes, 125000; per dozen boxes  
200000.

Address of manufacturer:—Joséquim Bu-  
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74,  
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month. From a monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *THE NEWS* occupies an  
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates  
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the  
United States. Its subscribers are principally business  
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments.  
No other periodical, even with much  
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-  
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the  
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio 25, Rio de  
Janeiro.

**Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Parau-  
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas  
and Porto Alegre.Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. inva-  
riably.

## The Steamer

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas  
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday, 7th inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapeche SILVINO 6th.Valuables at the office, on the day of  
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,****Rua 1.º de Marco, 49.**